THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 117. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THAT NEW PARTY.

Civil Service and Revenue Reform.

A Budget of Crime.

Child Murder in New York.

Another in Delaware.

A Blood-stained Tennesseean

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

Remarkable Articles from Republican Journals—The Recent Elections and the Change of Party Issues.

NEW PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov 12.

The same necessity which, in 1848, induced William C. Bryant and his journal, the New York *Evening Post*, to abandon the Democratic party, with which they agreed on all other questions, to cooperate with the Free-soil (afterwards Republican) party, on the main question, now induces such leaders in the late revolution in favor of human liberty as the same Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, Lyman Trumbull, Carl Schurz, David A. Welles, Charles Sumner, B. Gratz Brown, John A. Logan, etc. etc., and such journals as the New York *Evening Post*, Cincinnati *Commercial and Gazette*, and St. Louis *Democrat*, to effect such a reconstruction and reorganization of political parties as will enable them to vote squarely for such a revenue policy and civil service system as they can conscientiously support without becoming responsible for or identifying themselves with the past errors of the Democratic party on the slavery question. The election in Missouri is the result of such a reorganization of political parties, and is a triumph of the distinctively free-trade party over the protectionist, though the free suffrage question aided in effecting the result. In Illinois the two parties adopted in convention substantially the same platform, the Republican platform opposing protection and the Democratic demanding free trade. Yet in going before the people on these platforms, the Republican candidates were met by the point that in Congress they would be compelled, by party affiliations on other questions, to come under the lead of protectionist caucuses, to vote for a protectionist Speaker, to see their business referred to protectionist committees, and a general protectionist inclination given to their votes, whatever might be their personal predilections. This might have been met by the assurance that the candidates would vote and act with free-traders in all matters involving this question, irrespective of their previous associations. In the absence of this assurance many Republicans who desired to sustain the free-trade policy either did not vote, or believed their votes could be cast most effectively for the Democratic candidate. This fact has had its potency in changing the Congressional delegation in Illinois from eleven Republicans and three Democrats to seven Republicans and seven Democrats. The same influences have had an effect in Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Had it been clearly understood beforehand that the next Congress would organize, elect a Speaker, appoint its committees, and build its caucuses upon a division of parties based on new and living issues, the people would have voted in accordance with that understanding. But, so long as that is doubtful, the party whose position is uncertain must continue to give place to the candidates whose position is declared.

In Schenck's district, D. J. Morrell's, and McCarthy's, of Syracuse, the issue was made up mainly on the question of protection and free trade, the friends of free trade voting, in some degree, without regard to past political affiliations, and carrying McCarthy's district for a Republican free-trader in the convention, and the other two districts for a free-trader at the polls.

The time has now come when the two real parties of the country, the free-traders and protectionists, must cast their votes where they will tell most effectively for their principles, both in Congress and out of it. It is impossible that we shall continue voting on dead issues, and dodging the living and vital ones.

The revenue reform party will enter the next Congress prepared to claim the Speaker, the organization of the House, and the appointment of committees, so that the business before Congress may be presented in a manner to carry out the views of the majority of the people, as indicated in the recent elections. If the protectionists of the country desire to carry this issue to a general election, or to form a national party on their own basis, we shall at all times stand ready to meet them. If not, it is pretty clear that, so long as the Democratic party elects none but free-traders, and the free-trade Republicans vote for none but free-traders, while the protectionists rely on the prestige of the Republican organization and shirk the issue, the complexion of Congress will rapidly change into one for revenue reform, and, possibly the Democratic. On the whole, in the recent elections Democracy have made gains But their gain has been very light compared with the heavy gain over the high tariff party in the prestige of success, in organization, confidence, and power. All these will make themselves felt at the outset in the meeting of the next Congress.

PARTIES AND PRINCIPLES.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 15.

The Chicago *Tribune*, the foremost Republican journal of the Northwest, expresses its dissatisfaction with the present condition of political parties.

The *Tribune* is not alone in this feeling; the best and most thoughtful men of both parties are deeply dissatisfied with the attempt of politicians, Democrats and Republicans equally, to stave off the living questions of the day, keeping up old and dead issues or raising false ones.

The Chicago *Tribune* seems to us, however, to make a serious mistake when it asserts that "the Democratic party has an issue in which it believes, and for which it is prepared to vote, namely, free trade." On the contrary, the Democratic party, as a party, is even more ignorant on this question than the Republican. In the latter the question has been for several years zealously and even acrimoniously discussed, and Republicans have been educated by their own journals to comprehend the difference between free trade, or its practical application in revenue reform, and protection.

In the Democratic party, on the contrary, this controversy has been skilfully hushed up; the Democratic leaders have nominated for Congress free traders where free trade was most popular, and protectionists where protection would elect their men. They have been in this, as in all other questions, mere time-servers, without principle.

If present party organizations are to continue, the country has more to hope from the Republicans than from the Democrats. Certainly, those who favor a reform of the Revenue and Civil Service will not go to the Democratic party; for those reforms are intended to promote and secure honesty, economy and efficiency in the public service; and in such a work we have no help to look for from those who control the Democratic party—from the Tweeds, Sweeneys, Hoffmans, and other politicians, who, wherever they have secured power, have used it to corrupt and debauch the public service.

The Chicago *Tribune* reminds us that the *Evening Post* once abandoned the Democratic party; very true, but it did not go over to the Whig party.

The Republican party is the party of liberty and equal rights, of honesty and economy. Whatever strength the party needs it will gain by the accession of honest men from the Democratic ranks, tired of the rule of corrupt rings there.

The organization of the next Congress will, as everybody sees, show decisively the strength of the reform sentiment in the House, and must have great influence upon the country. We do not doubt that the reformers will be able to elect their candidate for Speaker, and to control the committees and the legislation of Congress. But all that is a year off, and many things may happen in a year, and among them a very great accession to the ranks of the revenue and civil service reformers.

For the rest, is it not a little early to trot out candidates for the Presidency and the Speakership? The Reform cause is now strong; it is daily gaining new adherents; need its friends be nervous about its future, or anxiously seeking a new place to go to?

AWFUL CHILD MURDER.

A Mother Kills Her Infant Daughter While Insane—A Horrible Scene of Blood in a Twenty-sixth Street Tenement House—Arrest of the Child Murderess.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

Margaret Moore, a native of Ireland, thirty-four years of age, cut the throat of her daughter, Sarah Ann Moore, two years old, yesterday evening, at her residence, No. 331 West Thirty-sixth street, and was only prevented from killing her remaining two children and herself by the arrival of her brother, Robert Adair.

THE MURDERESS.

The murderess, whose maiden name was Margaret Adair, came to this country twelve years ago, accompanied by her two brothers, Robert and James. Eight years ago she married William Moore, a longshoreman, and by her marriage had three children—a boy of seven years, a girl of five years, and her infant daughter, whom she murdered last night She is a woman who was handsome in her day, with dark hair and eyes, slight figure, and prominent, harmonized features; but rough life in low tenement-houses since her marriage removed almost every trace of her beauty, and last night, with the shadow of her dreadful crime hanging over her, she seemed a broken-down, demented wretch.

THE ROOM OF DEATH.

A year ago the Moores hired two rooms, a front room and a hall bedroom, on the third floor of the double tenement house No. 331 Twenty-sixth street. The front room, in which the crime of last night was committed, is a small, poorly-furnished apartment, the floor covered with a common drugget carpet, a rusty cooking stove to the right side of the room from the entrance, a poor deal table painted to represent mahogany in one corner, a creaky rocking chair in the centre, and two cane-bottom chairs in the window spaces. Common pictures, few in number, hung on the walls, and crockery ornaments were in jumbled confusion on the mantel. The hall bedroom, a narrow dark hole, with a window opening to the lobby of the stairs, was even more wretched in appearance than the other room.

HER INSANE RAVINGS.

Yesterday evening, Mary Adair, ten years old, niece of the murderess, called on her aunt and found her combing her hair and singing songs. The murdered infant was playing on the ground, and the other children were asleep. The woman caught her niece by the arm and said that a strange man had murdered her husband and put the body in the cellar of the house, and that 2000 children were being chased on Eighth avenue and flung into the river. The murderess then took up the infant and dressed it in a brown dress, saying it was the last time she would do so. The little girl then left.

THE MURDER.

Robert Adair, the brother of the murderess, went into her room at half past seven o'clock and saw the dead body of the little girl, her throat cut from ear to ear, lying on the door of the room, its head to the stove, and a bloody razor lying between it and the stove. The murderess was seated in the rocking-chair. The brother took up the razor and said, "Have you done this?" The murderess replied, "I have," and jumped up, apparently seeking to grasp the razor. The brother seized her, and, after a struggle, forced her into the bedroom, locked the door and gave the alarm. During the struggle the remaining children, who were asleep in a cradle, were awoke and saw the murdered body of their sister. Before the arrival of the officer the murderess attempted to escape by the window leading from the bedroom to the lobby, but was detected and held by the brother until the arrival of Officer Wolfe, of the Sixteenth precinct station house, who removed her and the body of the murdered child to the station house in Twentieth street.

WHAT SHE INTENDED TO DO.

On questioning her Captain Petty learned that she had been taking at several times drugs for the purpose of preventing conception, and the woman, in a few intervals of reason, said that each time after taking these drugs she became crazy. She stated to Captain Petty that she intended to kill her three children and then herself.

THE HUSBAND'S STORY.

Her husband was notified while at his work, in a vessel on the North river, late yesterday evening, and came to the station house at twelve o'clock last night. He said his wife exhibited signs of insanity yesterday morning by talking to the clock and saying it was speaking to her. He stated that she was not a drunkard, and that she always was affectionate toward the children. He was granted an interview with the woman, and the scene of their meeting was very sorrowful to witness. The poor man said, "Oh, you unfortunate creature, why did you do this?" The woman replied, "Oh, don't speak to me now." Her face was contorted every moment, as if she were suffering dreadful internal pain. The body of the murdered child remains in the station-house, and the murderess was under special guard all last night and this morning lest she would attempt suicide. The case will be fully investigated by the Coroner, and many particulars developed at the inquest which are unknown now.

TRAVIS OF TENNESSEE.

He Kills Six Persons in Cold Blood—His Capture After a Desperate Struggle.

Mention has been made of the capture of the murderer Travis in Nashville. The Nashville *Banner* gives this account:—

"A negro desperado named Louis Travis, who murdered in cold blood, in Spaulding county, Ga., a month ago, a Dr. Butler, wife and child, a colored woman, and two other persons, arrived in this city on the negro excursion train from Atlanta last May, and until yesterday had been enjoying a fancied security from that retributive justice from which he had fled.

"W. S. Brown, sheriff of the county in which the murders were committed, having heard that the bloodthirsty scoundrel was lounging about this city, arrived here yesterday morning in quest of him. Sheriff Brown being known to Davis, deputized Captain Skiles, officer at the Chattanooga depot, to make the arrest.

"At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon Captain Skiles discovered Travis on Church street, opposite the old Academy building, looking intently at a 'dying jenny,' in an open space on the south side of that thoroughfare. Having already been informed of Travis' desperate deeds, Captain Skiles took every precaution not to allow the rascal to get the advantage of him, and not to arouse any suspicion in Travis' mind until he should get near enough to lay hold of him. Captain Skiles accordingly walked up in the direction of the spot where Travis was standing. Travis became uneasy at his approach, but made no motion to depart. When Captain Skiles had reached him he caught him by the collar and told him he was his prisoner. At that moment Travis jerked out a Colt's revolver and shot at Captain Skiles, grazing his right hand. Captain Skiles broke his mace over Travis' head, which caused Travis to drop his pistol. They then had a desperate struggle for the mastery, ending in both being thrown to the ground, Travis falling upon his pistol. In the scuffle Travis again secured his pistol. At this juncture Captain Skiles snapped a Derringer at him. The negro then shot at Skiles, the ball taking out a piece of the latter's ear. Captain Skiles now drew forth a small Smith & Wesson pistol and shot Travis in the neck, after which the latter gave himself up, and was conveyed to the Chattanooga depot, from whence he was taken to Atlanta by the Sheriff, manacled and handcuffed, on the 6:30 P. M. train.

"It is believed that Travis' wound may prove fatal. Governor Bullock, subsequent to the committal of the dreadful murders mentioned, offered $1000 for Travis' apprehension, the citizens adding $3000 more. Whatever may be the reward, Captain Skiles certainly deserves not only to be commended for his bravery, but to share in the division of the money."

CRIME IN DELAWARE.

Child Murder at Lewes—The Remains of Two Infants Found in a Vacant Hotel.

The Milford *Mutual Friend* says:—

One day last week Mr. Steven Hazzard was having the United States Hotel, at Lewes, cleaned out, preparatory to taking possession of the institution as landlord. On entering a room which had remained unoccupied since last summer, he noticed a blanket rolled up, lying on the floor, and at once picked it up and proceeded to open it to see what it contained. What was his astonishment on beholding its contents! the dead and decayed body of a infant, placed there by some inhuman hands. It is a white child, and it is supposed was left there by some visitor during the season. Its discovery, of course, created considerable excitement, which was greatly increased when the fact became known that the remains of another child had been discovered in an old basket in the attic. Of course, it is more than probable that the mystery which surrounds the discovery of these remains is likely to remain unsolved, and by whom and under what circumstances the children were left there must be left to conjecture.

—The porter of the City Hotel, at Fall River, Mass., undertook to light a fire with kerosene a few days since, but before he could effect his purpose the can exploded, and burned one of his hands to a crisp.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The New War Cloud.

All Europe Excited.

An Anti-Russian Alliance.

Who will Help the Sultan?

England, Austria, and Italy.

THE WAR IN FRANCE

Quiet on the Loire and Seine.

The Surrender of Verdun

The Full Particulars.

The Campaign in the Vosges.

Belfort Besieged.

FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

The Position of Austria.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.—The *Independance Belge* this morning has a telegram from Vienna, dated last evening, announcing that England, Turkey, Austria, and Italy have agreed to preserve a common attitude towards Russia. A collective note to that effect is preparing at Vienna.

The threatening attitude of Russia causes a panic in money circles in that city.

FLORENCE, Nov. 16.—Russia's repudiation of the Paris treaty of 1856 causes intense anxiety here.

The Crisis and the Money Market.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Stocks and securities of all kinds are lower this morning, and the markets are flat in view of a crisis on the Eastern question. There is uneasiness in all circles.

An Anti-Russian Alliance Discussed.

The *Times* has a special telegram this morning from Vienna confirming the accounts already received of the excitement in that city growing out of the attitude of Russia. Prince Gortschakoff's tone causes much excitement there.

The Question of an Alliance

between England, Austria, Italy, and Turkey is discussed on all hands. The *Times*, in its editorial remarks on the subject, bespeaks disgust and indignation for the Russian circular.

Significant Naval Movements.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.—The *Handelsblad* this morning publishes a London telegram to the effect that a British fleet is preparing. Its object has been announced at Vienna and Florence.

The Czar Ignores the Sultan.

The same paper says the Sultan was not consulted by Russia touching the contemplated revision of the Paris treaty of 1856, but was advised that Russia had demanded it.

The Proposed Anti-Russian Alliance.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The London *Times'* correspondent telegraphed from Vienna yesterday that Gortschakoff's note causes great excitement in political circles. Count von Beust will take immediate and serious steps. An alliance between England, Austria, Italy, and Turkey is seriously contemplated by Count von Beust and Count Andrassy.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., bankers, of this city, have received the following special cable telegram]:—

The Situation This Morning.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The political situation this morning is somewhat more warlike. The majority of the British Cabinet oppose any

Revision of the Treaty of Paris,

notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's disposition to accept such a revision. Austria strongly urges England to adopt a war policy in which Italy and Hungary will join them.

A Vienna telegram announces great excitement there, and indicates that Austria's action will be prompt and decisive.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

All Quiet on the Loire and the Seine.

LONDON, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—A despatch from Versailles, dated last evening, states that everything was quiet on the Loire and before Paris.

Another French Town Occupied.

The Prussian Army of the North has occupied Chauny, in the department of Aisne. From this point they threaten Cambrai, Rocvary, La Fere, and other fortified places in that neighborhood.

The French Plans.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The *Times* this afternoon has a special telegram from Berlin, dated today, which contains the following:—

The French movement toward Chartres is apparently intended as preliminary to an attack on the western flank of the German army now investing Paris.

The War on the Sea.

The French are treating captains of merchant vessels which they capture as prisoners of war.

A Threat from Bismarck.

Count Bismarck has demanded the surrender of forty captains now held as prisoners, and threatens, in case of non-compliance, to imprison an equal number of French notables.

The Campaign in the Vosges—Reinforcements for Garibaldi.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A special correspondent with Garibaldi sends a despatch from Creuzot:—"Eight hundred workmen came yesterday to Autun, a deputation from Creuzot to Garibaldi, offering to place themselves and a whole establishment at his order, to fabricate mitrailleuses, cannon, or chassepots, or to put on red shirts and fight." [Creuzot is a manufacturing town, twelve miles S. S. E. of Autun, of about 8000 population, principally employed in coal and iron mining, and in foundries and machine shops.]

"All the unmarried men from the ages of 19 to 40 have previously been enrolled, and of the remainder all married men under 40 must now start. The priests were all turned out of the seminary at Autun by Garibaldi's order, and the pupils sent home. Gambetta is reported to have been displeased, but he did not countermand the order.

"Ricciotti Garibaldi is to command the francs-tireurs composing the 4th Brigade. One battery and some Spencer rifles have arrived. General Bossak's headquarters are settled at Epinac (ten miles E. N. E. of Autun). A long interview took place to-day between him and Garibaldi, to perfect their plans for intended operations. The ground is covered with snow."

The Surrender of Verdun—A Fight between the Reds and the Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A special correspondent at Verdun writes on the 9th:—"I have just entered this town and fortress, which has surrendered to Gen. Von Gayl with 4000 prisoners, including two generals and about 100 officers. The citadel suffered much from bombardment. Most of the barracks and store-rooms are in ruins. The bombardment was to have been renewed, and General Manteuffel, with his corps, was already on the march to assist the detachment hitherto besieging the fortress. But the officers of the citadel were not able to keep the soldiers longer under discipline

"The Red Republicans resisted the surrender, and last night took up arms against the garrison. A fight ensued, and several were killed and wounded. But the Prussians entered Verdun without a demonstration from the inhabitants. The citadel was still provisioned for several weeks. Many rifled guns and quantities of ammunition and other war material were thrown into the river. Last night General Wallersbach, the commander, left for Wilhelmshohe."

The Siege of Belfort—The Defense of the City.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A correspondent at Basle (Switzerland), under date of Nov. 10th, gives the following interesting particulars concerning the siege of Belfort:—

Our correspondent writes that he has just returned from the cantonments of the Prussian army investing Belfort. "The troops," he says, "are under the command of General Treskow, and are estimated at 100,000 men, but, from my own observation, I believe that 50,000 would be nearer the mark. The country from Lure along the route taken by three divisions of the investing army on the 31st of October is very desolate and deserted, consisting of wooded and mountainous districts, the nature of whose conformation fits them peculiarly for the operations of the franc-tireurs, and scouting parties of Germans are kept out continually on duty, watching for such hostile bodies. The approaches of the besiegers begin at the Castle of Souvenaires, on the road from Lure. The earthworks of the besieging army have gone up rapidly since the 1st inst., and already begin to assume a formidable appearance. The labor of large body of peasants from the neighboring villages and the surrounding places has been impressed by General Treskow for the completion of his operations, which thus far have been uninterrupted, notwithstanding the constant firing of the forts. It is the opinion of the German officers that it will take a month to reduce the place. The strength of the garrison, including the Gardes Mobiles, is said to reach 30,000 men. Belfort has the appearance of being a strong fortification both by nature and by art. The citadel stands upon a steep rock, and is surrounded in its entire *enceinte* with strong bastions. In addition to these fortifications there is the *Roche de Belfort* (Rock of Belfort), so called, which rises at its loftiest point to the height of 200 feet above the river Savoureuse. Belfort is, moreover, defended by a permanent fortified camp (*le camp retranche permanent de vallon*), which is capable of containing 20,000 men; and also by the important forts of De La Miotte and De La Justice. In addition to these, again, are stronger and more recent outworks, called Les Barres les Hautes. The purchase or forcible possession of this place would still more emphatically secure the possession of Southern Alsace to Germany. It is at the junction of three railways, viz., those leading to Paris, Southeastern France, and Switzerland. It defends the passes between Southern Alsace and the Valley of the Doubs, especially the road called the Tronce de Belfort, which is the key to the passes between the Vosges and the Jura. There are rumors of French forces gathering in the neighborhood, with the purpose of attacking General Treskow, but the present state of the road is terribly bad and the weather is getting to be severe."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 16—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 86. Stocks flat: Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 31½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¼@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¼@9⅝d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum, 50f. 75c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 16—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks steady.

LONDON, Nov. 16—1:30 P. M.—Tallow excited at 44s. Calcutta Linseed firmer at 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—1:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. Red winter Wheat, 10s. 4d. Lard, 72s. Tallow, 43s.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Meetings.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati and Springfield Short Line Railroad held a meeting here yesterday and elected the following directors:—H. G. Clark of N. Y., J. M. Marvin of Saratoga, J. H. Devereux, L. M. Hulby, and Oscar Townsend, of Cleveland, R. M. Shoemaker and Joseph N. Kinsey, of Cincinnati. The board organized by electing R. M. Shoemaker President, and M. C. Shoemaker Secretary. The location of the offices has not been definitely settled.

The receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railway have appointed O. S. Moore Superintendent at Cincinnati, H. L. Hall Master of Transportation, and Van Deeser Road Master. The offices are located at Indianapolis.

Odd-Fellows' Encampment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met here yesterday. The attendance was large. The report of the Grand Officers show the Order to be rapidly increasing in membership.

Murder and Robbery in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16—A young man named Lykings was shot last Saturday near Leavenworth, Kansas, by Joseph Remick. Lykings was shot in the head four times, and afterwards robbed. Remick was arrested.

Railroad Extension.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—Greenlaw, who recently got the contract for completing the Memphis and Little Rock Railway, has appointed S. B. Beaumont general manager, with full power and instructions to finish the road by February 10.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempt at Assassination in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—An attempt was made early this morning to assassinate Captain Lee, of the schooner Mystic, the principal witness against a noted burglar, whose trial was to come off to-day.

The Government Gold Sale.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—There were eighteen bids for gold to-day, amounting to $2,990,000. Highest bid 112·21, lowest 111·50. The awards will be one million at 112·05 to 112·21.

Arrested for Stealing Bonds.

Detective Kealy, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, arrested a man named John Brice last night, on suspicion of stealing fifty thousand dollars worth of bonds from the room of the Hon. John F. Joy, of Detroit. The accused will be taken to court this afternoon.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Death of a Distinguished Jurist.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—Hon. William Hume Blake, one of the distinguished jurists of Canada, died yesterday. Mr. Blake occupied for a number of years the position of Professor of Law in the University of Toronto. Upon the reorganization of the Court of Chancery by the Baldwin Government, Mr. Blake was elected chancellor, which office he held till 1862, when declining health compelled his resignation.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Not an Applicant.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 16.—The Washington despatch announcing that Congressman Jenckes is an applicant for the position of Commissioner of Patents is utterly unfounded.

"MORT A BAZAINE!"

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes from Bordeaux as follows:—

I took my place to-day in a long file of Republicans whom I found to be still anxious about the fate of Metz. One man assured us that he had seen a telegram at the Prefecture announcing that Bazaine had capitulated with arms and baggage. What became of this misguided individual I am afraid to think, but I saw him borne off by the populace, who talked of hanging him to the first lamp-post. After a fearful crash we scrambled into the theatre, which, vast as it is, was completely filled to overflowing with men and women of every rank. The curtain was up and the stage covered with chairs. At the appointed time the orators of the place made their appearance; a bell was rung, and an impressive scene followed. An eloquent citizen stepped towards the footlights, and with great emotion, announced that the "infamous traitor Bazaine had surrendered Metz, with an army of 126,000 men." So astounded were the audience that for a second not a sound was heard. But then, as if by one impulse, the whole house stood up and literally roared out its indignation. A Mobile, sitting next to me, drew his sword and waved it about distractedly, joining in the cry of horror. Men threw up their hands and shouted, and women tore off their bonnets, and shrieked in very rage. The orator, fired by the effect his communication had produced, tried to make himself heard, but could not, and sat down exclaiming "*Mort a Bazaine!*" This was immediately caught up, and three thousand voices groaned out "*Mort a Bazaine!*" and three thousand pairs of arms were extended as if to tear the traitor to pieces. So dramatic a scene I never before witnessed. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, extraordinary means of defense were propounded in feverish language, and voted unanimously. It was decided that a deputation should be sent to the Prefect, and should obtain from him an immediate revocation of all the functionaries appointed by the empire, as it was declared impossible to save the country till all the traitors had been god rid of. It was further resolved that the authorities should be forced, if necessary, to take immediate steps to organize a practical *levee en masse* as for the infamous traitor Bazaine, there was but one thing for him—the guillotine, "*Vive la guillotine!*" echoed the whole house. When the meeting broke up a rush was made for the Prefecture, and the resolutions adopted were laid before the Prefect of the Republic, who, after some hesitation, came to the balcony and promised that the will of the people should be law, and as soon as Gambetta had been consulted, every man should start for the army. A disturbance occurred in the street, but the rain was not favorable to outdoor work. All this effervescence is, however, not natural to the good citizens of Bordeaux, and by the time you read this they have probably got back to their normal state.

DE PALADINES.

The Victor of Orleans and, Who He Is.

General Aurelles de Paladines, the Victor of Orleans, is now fifty-three years of age. He honorably served for many years in the armies of his country, and his services in Algeria, twenty-five years ago, when he was quite a young man, were enthusiastically complimented by that true gentleman and *preux cavalier*, General Cavaignac.

When the agents of Bonaparte, previous to the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, left no stone unturned to secure the assistance of as many talented young colonels and generals of the army as possible, Aurelles de Paladines lent a deaf ear to their fatal insinuations, and, as a consequence, he has ever since remained a subject of distrust to the Bonapartist Court. While such men as Canrobert, Vaillant, Magnan, and Randon were promoted to Marshalships, Aurelles de Paladines could not rise above the rank of a simple brigadier.

This was his position in the army when the empire collapsed. After all the humiliating defeats of the French armies he found himself under the command of one of the meanest and most corrupt tools of the second empire, the so-called General de la Motterouge, who allowed himself to be beaten by an enemy whose strength was less than half of his own.

The Provisional Government at Tours saw finally that, if it would gain victories, it must look for generals who honestly loved their country, and united to their patriotism the ability to handle large bodies of troops

And so they entrusted to General Aurelles de Paladines an important command; and to him is due the honor of having been the first to turn the tide of general French disaster.

According to a cable telegram from Tours, published this morning, General Paladines has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Loire, as a reward for the success achieved by him.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Results of Intemperance—A Corpse Gnawed by Rats.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of yesterday says:—

Last evening Coroner West was called to hold an inquest. The deceased was a woman named Bridget Munday. It appeared from the testimony that Mrs. Munday has been for some time past in the habit of excessive drinking, and kept the habit up in spite of consideration for her family and the remonstrances of her husband, who is said to be a respectable, sober, and industrious man.

When the 5 o'clock bell sounded yesterday morning, the eldest of the girls arose and prepared her father's breakfast, who departed for the rolling-mill in the neighborhood where he was employed.

The mother all this time was supposed to be sleeping. No attention was paid to her until the father returned at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and inquired for her. On being told that she was still in bed he went up to the room and discovered that she was dead.

It is thought that the wretched woman died at an early hour in the morning, as, when she was discovered, the body had been badly eaten by the rats. Both hands were mutilated, one of the ears was almost entirely eaten off, and a deep hole had been gnawed below the temple. The pillows and bedding were saturated with the blood.

GENERALITIES.

Russia and the Treaty of 1856.

The Secretary of State yesterday received a despatch from Vienna saying that Austria has been officially notified that Russia would no longer observe the treaty of 1856, touching the neutrality of the Black Sea. This is construed as a notice of a speedy advance on the part of Russia towards Constantinople.

Mr. Motley's Recall.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—We are authorized by the proper authority to state that there is no truth in the report that the President has recalled Mr. Motley, Minister to England, and instructed him to turn over the affairs of the legation to Mr. Moran. Similarly the story is all bosh that Secretary Fish while in New York sent a letter of resignation to the President, which the President has signified his intention to accept.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

No Verdict in the Mahrman Murder.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The jury in this case retired at 8½ o'clock last night to deliberate, and at 10½ o'clock the Court adjourned. This morning at the usual hour the Court opened to a large and eager crowd, but the jury not having yet made up their minds, a recess was taken until half-past one this afternoon.

At the hour appointed the Court again met, and the jury not having agreed, an adjournment was ordered until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1870.

The money market continues easy but quite steady at the rates so often quoted. The currency movement is very slow to all parts of the country, and this is a remarkable fact at this period of the year, when so much capital is generally called into requisition to move the crops to the seaports. Call loans are moderately active, and the range is 5½@6½ per cent. according to collaterals. The demand for discounts continues active, though the supply is limited. Rates are unchanged.

The gold market was again active, unsettled, and higher. Sales opened at 111¾ and closed about noon at 112¼.

Government bonds are unfavorably influenced by the political affairs of Europe and prices are slightly off.

Stocks were very dull from the same cause, though prices are not much changed. City 6s, new, sold at 103 for the issues prior to 1862. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 89½ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad sold at 50·94, b. o.; Pennsylvania at 59⅝; Lehigh Valley at 59¾; and Minehill at 51¾. 37 was bid for Catawissa preferred, ex-dividend; and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Coal, Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railroad stocks not a single sale was recorded. A few shares of Central Transportation stock was taken at 50¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 Am Gold.....112

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, prior to '62....103
$7000 Leh 6s, 84..1s. 83⅝
$100 C & A m 6s, '80 93¾
$500 Leh 6s gold 1.. 89½
$500 do..... 89¾
68 sh Penna R 1s. 59¾
7 sh Reading R... 51
14 do. s5wn.trf. 51
25 sh Leh Val..1s. 59¾
90 sh Minehill R...
10ts.... 51¾
8 sh Cent Trans.. 50¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113¾; do. 1862, 107⅛@108⅛; do. 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109@109¼; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅜@111½; Gold, 112⅛@112⅝; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@108; do. 1864, 107@107¼; do. 1865, 107@107¼; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@109¾; 5s 10-40, 106¼@106½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¼@112. Gold, 112@121¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.—The Flour market is quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations. The demand is mostly from the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·37½@5·75; Minnesota do. do. at $5@6 62½, the latter rate for very fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7 25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½—100 barrels sold at the latter rate. In Corn Meal no further sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat is very moderate and mostly confined to prime lots for the supply of the local millers. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red, part at $1·38@1·39, and part on private terms; amber at $1·42@1·45, and white at $1·40@1·55. Rye ranges from 90 to 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 1000 bushels old yellow at 88@90c.; 1200 bushels old Western mixed at 86c., and new yellow at 77@83c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Western at 54@56c., and 1200 bushels Pennsylvania at 53c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₱ ton.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 87@88c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, Gloucester, Sinnickson & Co
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Fall River, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr John Beatty, Price, from Norfolk, with shingles to Collins & Co.
Schr J. N. Bitting, Henry, from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, from Newbern, N.C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr A. Thompson, Risley, from Fall River.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, do.
Schr R. Blew, Haley, from Pawtucket.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, do.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, do.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, do.
Schr E Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Providence.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from New York.
Schr

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DISRUPTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Without having any decided prejudices in the matter, we must express our convictions that things begin to look rather squally for the Republicans. They seem to be in a muddle all over that part of the country where they have heretofore "ruled the roast" exclusively. Dissensions have arisen in their ranks even at their very hearthstones. The *Evening Post* of this city assails the high tariff or protection wing of the party with the warmth of a decided opponent. The *Tribune* retorts, and the temper of its replies shows that its high protection editor has not recovered from the effects of his late disastrous defeat for Congress. Senator Sumner, who has been the Jupiter Tonans of the party for so long a time, seems to have had another attack of "softening of the brain," so far, at least, as the support he extends to the administration is concerned. This may be attributed to the treatment his friend Ambassador Motley received, or it may be attributed to some other cause. At any rate it is evident he is not the warm supporter of the administration he once was. In many of the Congressional districts in which elections have just been held ill-temper amounting to rudeness and even to acts of violence have characterized the caucus meetings of the Republicans. And it is safe to say that the bad feeling there engendered has not been mollified by the results of the election.

Now, who is responsible for this disruption in the once powerful Republican party? Where does the fault lie? The party has been in existence about twenty years, and half of that time it has held supreme power in the land. By a wise and prudent course t might retain the reins of government for two administrations yet to come. But are the leaders wise enough to adopt that course? Where are Cameron, Wilson, Logan, Ben Butler, Banks, and all the rest of the board of managers of the Republican party? Have they given up the ghost, or do they hold that the party has gone to the dogs, and that it has not the ghost of a chance in the Presidential race in 1872? Are they thinking of sacrificing Grant? If they are, and attempt it, they will make a sad mistake. General Grant has made the best President the Republican party could have had. While crushing out corruption wherever he found it existed, and while curtailing the expenses of the Government and reducing taxation to the lowest limit, he has been the "mildest mannered man" in the world whenever some pet party projects have come before him for approval or rejection. In the exercise of the veto power he has been especially lenient. In short, he has been as serviceable a President for the Republican party as that party has been serviceable in its support of his administration. If the party undertakes to overthrow Grant it will inevitably incur irreparable disaster. Grant himself will then take a hand in the melee, and the smash up all round will be beautiful—for the Democrats—to witness. Let there be oil poured upon the troubled Republican waters by the inauguration of some bold and striking patriotic measure—a measure that will restore the weak and wavering to their fealty—or the Republicans may make up their minds for defeat at the next Presidential election, and begin putting their houses in order accordingly.

In the meantime what do we do find the Democrats doing? In what sort of battle array do we find them after the smoke has cleared away from the fields of November 8? In answer to these questions we refer our readers to a remarkable table published by us yesterday, giving an analysis of the vote at the recent elections, and showing how the electoral colleges will stand in 1872, provided the States named vote then as they have voted already. It will be seen by this table that in thirty-five States the Democrats have one hundred and fifty-four electoral votes, and the Republicans one hundred and forty-eight, or six majority for the Democrats, with two States (Mississippi and Texas), which will probably be equally balanced, not included. Thus it will be seen that the Democrats at this moment have actually—with the big State of New York as a sure rallying point—the inside track for a sweeping triumph at the next Presidential election—a triumph that cannot possibly be averted except by the restoration of calmness and moderation and wisdom to the counsels of the Republican party.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the N. Y. Times.

Calculations relating to the political complexion of the next House of Representatives possess a general interest, and they may be in some cases approximately correct. But it is as yet too early to fix the precise strength of parties. The returns of the recent elections are incomplete. From Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida further information is needed before determining absolutely their Congressional status; and, even when the figures are received, a certain degree of doubt will hang over the positions of some of the members elect. The successful candidates on the Gratz Brown ticket in Missouri, for example, being reported as "Liberal Republicans," are classified among the regular Republicans; although it is obvious that their course when the Forty-second Congress assembles will be materially affected by occurrences in the interval. The same remark applies to one or two of the Southern members. Their ultimate affiliations are somewhat contingent upon circumstances which do not at present admit of exact estimate. Moreover, in five States the Congressional delegations remain to be elected. Georgia, California, Texas, New Hampshire, and Connecticut are all to be heard from, and in regard to some of them the probabilities are susceptible of nothing better than guess-work.

But though precise results are at present unattainable, enough is known to render certain the presence of an adequate working majority on the Republican side. The estimates of that majority range from thirty-five to fifty—the former being almost the lowest possible figure, and the general prospect indicating that, with fair success in the elections to be held, the majority will not vary much from forty-five. It is evident, therefore, that the opposition, however well organized, will not be able to embarrass the administration, or to impede the development of the Republican policy. The country has nothing to fear from the presence of a disciplined opposition, whose increased strength may be expected to carry with it a sense of responsibility that has not of late been apparent in Democratic tactics. We shall have in opposition a party instead of a faction; the trickery and inconsistency of a factious warfare will probably give place to a defined and an intelligible programme. Apart, too, from the change to be hoped for in the general course of the opposition, we cannot doubt that a consciousness of lessened voting power will impel the majority to husband their strength, and to cultivate the moral power which proceeds from a right use of opportunities. To secure unity there must be forbearance, a general tone of moderation, and an avoidance of needless controversies. From these considerations the Republican party may gain much, and can lose nothing. Its majority, ample for all practical purposes, will not be so large that the party can afford to be indifferent to causes of internal trouble, whether proceeding from dissensions or rash counsel. The Republican party will still, beyond all doubt, prevail. And we may hope that the policy itself will vindicate the confidence of the country, and make certain Republican success in 1872.

Upon the President the reduction of the majority will entail greater responsibility than can exist so long as Congress is absolute master of the situation. With the majority as it is now, the veto power has existed only in name. A two-thirds majority in Congress rendered criticism futile, and Executive correction a mere matter of form. It will be otherwise in the next Congress. And the fact will impose upon the President a serious duty in the treatment of all matters that come before him for approval. The Administration may look for more cordial support than it received last session, and the action of Congress will be benefitted, because restrained by the opinions of a President in general harmony with the party out of doors and with the people.

A NAVAL PRIZE FIGHT IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Herald.

One of the most inexplicable facts of the present war has been the utter inaction of both the French and German fleets. The former, created by Louis Philippe and liberally fostered by Louis Napoleon, was known to be formidable, and the latter may boast of some of the finest iron-clads afloat. Yet scarcely anything has been heard of either since the declaration of war.

At length, however, the long, strange silence has been broken. It was reserved for American waters to be roused by the first thunders of the Franco-German struggle for the mastery of the seas. As the great naval battle of our civil war—that of the Alabama and Kearsarge—was fought on the eastern verge of the Atlantic, so have the French and German Vikings brought their dispute to its western verge, seeking to emulate in the new world what Americans had achieved in the old. The famous battle between the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard was the antetype of that between the Kearsarge and the Alabama; but no other similar naval engagement had since occurred, until the other day the French gunboat Bouvet and the Prussian gunboat Meteor blazed away at each other for an hour in the Gulf of Mexico. Both these gunboats entered the port of Havana on the 7th inst. The Meteor sailed out again after the departure of the French mail steamer Nouvean Monde, which immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of Tuesday, the 8th inst., the Bouvet left port, but waited outside for the Meteor, which followed after the expiration of twenty-four hours—the time prescribed by law—a naval duel having been previously arranged between the officers of the two vessels. The Spanish war steamer Hernando Cortez also went out, bearing as umpire the Governor-General of Cuba. The crew of the Meteor numbered sixty men; that of the Bouvet eighty. The Meteor carried three guns and the Bouvet five. Upon the coming out of the Meteor the Bouvet, which was ten miles beyond the offing, steamed inward toward the neutral line. The Bouvet opened the contest by firing five shots, which the Meteor promptly returned. The Bouvet then attempted to board the Meteor. In this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away her main and mizzen masts. The rigging falling with the masts became entangled with the Meteor's screw. At the same moment the Meteor sent a shell into the inside of the Bouvet, smashing her steam-pipe. The Meteor, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the Bouvet, finding the quarters hot and capture certain if she waited until the Meteor could disentangle herself, quickly made for port under, it is said, both steam and sail, the Meteor continuing to fire meanwhile. The Bouvet succeeded in crossing into Spanish waters before the Meteor could disentangle her screw. At this time the Hernando Cortez fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. The telegram which announces this news adds that "both fought bravely." Victory was accorded to the German gunboat, whose three guns seem to have been too much for the French gunboat's five, thus calling to mind the old English brag that one John Bull was equal to three Johnny Crapeaux. Both vessels are now in the port of Havana, repairing severe damages, but eager for another fight. The Meteor had three men killed, whose funeral the German merchants in Havana all attended, and one man wounded. The Bouvet had three men wounded, and, perhaps, one man killed. The German residents were greatly elated, and were arranging a grand banquet for the officers of the Meteor.

This unvarnished tale of the battle of the gunboats offers no sensational horrors. There are no scuppers running blood, no magazines exploding and darkening the air with the detached limbs of grilled Prussians and frizzled Frenchmen; no shoals of sharks following in the wake of "huge leviathans afloat" to gorge their maws with Gallic or Teutonic tidbits. There is nothing, in fine, that would do for yellow-covered literature or the crimsoned boards of Old Bowery. We hear, indeed, the thunder of guns, the angry shriek of masses of metal hurled innocuous against iron plates, the scream of the Gallic cock and the triumphant cry of the German eagle, while above the asphyxiating volumes of belching smoke rises sublime, like another Don Quixote, the figure of that chivalric hidalgo, Captain General de Rodas, who has come forth to "see fair" between the two belligerents. It is a naval duel between France and Germany, with Spain for umpire. But, after all, were it not for the loss of three or four lives and the groans of a few wounded, the fight would be but a farcical fizzle.

The friends of peace may rejoice at the result of this combat, since it demonstrates that ocean warfare, at least, has reached a point where scientific defences have reduced the loss of life to the minimum, and made the deck of a ship in action a much safer place than many an American railroad car.

But the question of supremacy is not yet settled. The belligerents are bent on renewing the struggle. Having given the riparians of the Gulf of Mexico a taste of their quality, why should they not treat New York to a repetition of the same spectacle? There is plenty of sea-room off Sandy Hook. Let that be the next duel ground. Yachts, steamboats, steamtugs, and all kinds of available craft might be chartered to carry excursionists to see the show at the moderate charge of fifty cents for the round trip, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the wounded of both the French and German armies. Should the weather prove inauspicious on the appointed day, let the exhibition be postponed to the first fair day. If a grand dinner should afterward be given at Delmonico's to the survivors, who knows but it might inaugurate an era of good feeling and lead to ultimate peace between the two great nations now at strife?

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW AND THE COURTS.

From the N. Y. World.

We cannot pretend to any such acquaintance with the recondite practice of Courts as would warrant us in expressing an opinion as to whether a proceeding can yet be devised for bringing the constitutionality of the election law before the highest tribunal for adjudication. If there had been a division of opinion between Judge Woodruff and Judge Blatchford, the case of Quinn could have been carried at once to the Supreme Court, and the question set at rest. We suppose there must be (or rather hope there may be) some other method of reaching that tribunal, for it seems quite unfit that the hasty, crude opinion delivered by Judge Woodruff under an evident bias and with tokens of unjudicial heat should stand as the final exposition of so new and grave a subject.

The demeanor of Judge Woodruff throughout that extraordinary trial was rather that of a partisan agent determined to carry an election, than of a considerate impartial magistrate holding an even balance between the parties before him. He did not deign to weigh the arguments of the counsel for the defense, to which he listened with symptoms of impatience and passed with little notice in his opinion. He took no sufficient time to examine the points presented for his judicial consideration. The court adjourned at 6 o'clock on one day, and when it was reopened the next morning he delivered an extemporaneous opinion with a vehemence of manner and force of gesticulation quite out of keeping with the weighty and circumspect eloquence suitable to the bench. No judge could have properly investigated so complex a subject in the brief time which he took. He had obviously made up his mind, and had determined to render a party service, in advance of all argument. He accordingly met none of the points of the opposing counsel. He only undertook to show that Congress has some power in regulating the election of its own members—a point which nobody disputed. But he did not show, nor attempt to show, that its authority included the actual provisions of the law which was under consideration. That authority has, of course, some limits; but he did not attempt to draw the dividing line between permitted and prohibited regulation. By the Constitution, Congress may alter the regulations of the States, or make independent regulations of its own, respecting the *time*, *place*, and *manner* of holding elections for members of the House of Representatives. This is the whole extent of its authority. The law in question neither appoints nor alters the "time" or the "place;" these grants of authority are therefore irrelevant to the present discussion. What may be included under the "manner" admits of a fair difference of opinion; that being an ambiguous and pretty comprehensive word. But however wide may be its latitude of meaning, the Constitution evidently contemplates either a change of some existing State regulation repecting the manner of election, or the substitution of a Federal regulation. The law in dispute does neither. It leaves all the State regulations untouched, changing no part of them, substituting nothing for them. What then does it profess to do? It merely affixes new penalties to the violation of the unaltered, undisturbed State regulations. The pretense that increasing penalties for violating long-standing regulations is an alteration of those regulations, or a making of other regulations in their place, is a self-evident absurdity. The act is therefore void as transcending the authority of Congress. At the very least, there is good colorable ground for calling its constitutionality in question, and there ought to be some way of bringing it before a tribunal that will give an impartial hearing to the arguments, and render a mature and well-weighed decision.

Besides the unconstitutionality of its main provisions, it is also unconstitutional in the machinery provided for its execution. It creates certain new officers called supervisors of election, and makes an unconstitutional provision for their appointment. By the Constitution all officers of the United States must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. "But Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." The supervisors of election are appointed by none of these authorized methods. The act does not vest their appointment in the courts, but in the judges, acting not as a court, but as individual commissioners of the Government. Any lawyer who has inspected one of Judge Woodruff's commissions must have seen that, by their very form, they do not purport to have been issued by the Circuit Court, but by the individual judge acting merely as an agent for the Government. He was obliged to put them in this form, because the law does not authorize him to make the appointments as a court. They are therefore all void for repugnance to the Constitution. We repeat our earnest wish that all the questions connected with these extraordinary and unprecedented acts may in some way be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, where they would be considered with a deliberation befitting the judicial character, and where the judges would not act with the indecent haste and vehemence of political partisans.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf1] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.

W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with;—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 20 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ A PARLOR SALE OF USEFUL AND Fancy Articles will be held at the INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS, No. 762 South TENTH Street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week. Admission Free. 11 15 2t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,

Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid

Furniture and Upholstery,

EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 ws13trp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $500,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 18 fmw6

TOBACCO.

THE PUREST AND BEST
RED CLOUD.
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 35,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 50,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,
(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my* (*or our*) offer be accepted, *I* (*or we*) request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:
———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he* (*or they*) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:
———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 lawfw

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one*, *two*, and *three*, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on RACE street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward.

Said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
11 16 19 22 29 4t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
11 16 19 22 29 Secretary.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "Proposals for Supplying Blanks to the Board of Public Education" will be received at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until December 13, at 12 o'clock M., for the supply of all Blanks required for the Public Schools for the year 1871.

A sample of the Blanks authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.
N. J. HOFFMAN,
11 16, 23, 30, D 13 Chairman.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 38 3p6

POMONA NURSERY.—200,000 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, other Trees and Plants. Send stamp for catalogue of 76 pages—it tells what and how to plant for profit. WM. PARRY,
11 11 fmw6t Cinnaminson, N. J.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The death of Frederick Wahl is about to be investigated by the Coroner, owing to the fact that a doctor's certificate for burial had been given upon an hour's attendance, and for the further reason that intimations have been thrown out of a mysterious death. The first report of the death was accompanied by a report that Mr. Wahl had fallen at Second and Callowhill streets, and fractured his skull.

—Yesterday afternoon a pair of horses attached to a buggy ran away from Thirteenth and Melon streets, and came into collision with a train of cars on the Germantown Railroad. William Wright was thrown out and cut about the head and otherwise injured. One of the horses was killed, and the other was so badly hurt that it had to be killed.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania was held yesterday at the hall North Sixth street, above Arch. Grand Master John B. Springer presided. Sixty-eight new members were admitted, and representatives from Lodges acknowledged. The reports from the Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States and other reports from committees were read and considered.

—Last evening the second meeting connected with the anniversary of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held in Harmonial Hall, Eleventh and Wood streets. Mr. A. H. Love, President of the society, occupied the chair. The report of the Executive Committee was read, exhibiting the efficiency of the society and its labors during the year. The membership has largely increased. Much aid in the way of clothing and books of instruction had been furnished the Indians. A series of resolutions, setting forth the principles and objects of the society, and declaring that war was beneath the dignity of civilized nations, were adopted. Short addresses were delivered by Elihu Burritt, Professor Wilcox, Mrs. Mott, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Snow storms prevailed in Illinois and adjoining States yesterday.

—The trial of the Baton Rouge rioters commenced yesterday at New Orleans.

—The Alabama State Fair opened at Montgomery yesterday with fine prospects.

—The Ohio Female Suffrage Association commenced its annual session yesterday at Columbus.

—The Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster was yesterday elected President of the Drew Theological Seminary.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

RESULTS OF THE FRENCH SUCCESSES—NEW ARMIES ORGANIZING—CONDITION OF PARIS—PRINCE FREDERICK'S FORCES TO JOIN GEN. VON DER TANN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A correspondent at Versailles says that Von Moltke said yesterday, "Paris will be able to hold out about four weeks longer. I deplore the folly of the French refusing to yield and the necessity for devastating the country." The opinion of the army concerning the entry of Paris coincides with that of Moltke. The men, however, are anxious to get home, and do not care about seeing Paris now. The belief prevails among the officers that as soon as Paris is occupied a majority of the troops will be quartered in the city and there remain all winter.

In addition to the force now organized and in the field, four entrenched camps are to be formed, while in all 500,000 men may be drilled.

A despatch from Gien reports the enemy at Sens.

On the German prisoners taken around Orleans were found large quantities of French jewelry and gold.

The Prussian authorities at Strasburg have discovered and broken up a recruiting office for the French service. The establishment, though conducted with great secrecy, had been in successful operation for a fortnight and had sent out two hundred and eighty men.

Bismarck denies the authenticity of a despatch reported to have been sent by him to the North German Minister at Florence, superintending the Constituent Assembly, and keeping a wide circle of country in subjection, while the army of Prince Frederick Charles pacifies the rest of the country, until the army lately under Bazaine is brought back to France, to be used in strengthening the hands of a new and strong government, with which peace will be made. At the head of this government will be Napoleon, and this is the reason why Bazaine has been sent to Wilhelmshohe, and of the continual communications between Napoleon, the King, Bismarck, and the imperialists of England and Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 15—Midnight.—Additional reports confirm the recapture of Dijon by the Army of the East.

The churches of France are offering their bells to be cast into cannon.

Prince Frederick Charles has reached the river Yonne. The columns converged at Sens, and he will cross the river to the assistance of Von Der Tann, with an army estimated at 150,000 men.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—A correspondent writing from Versailles on November 10 says:—The morning opened wintry, indeed, and snow and rain are falling fast. It is so dark that I am obliged at noon to write by candle light. Paris scarcely dares to make a sortie to-day, and she contents herself with firing through the fog. I can hear the roar of the cannon of Valerien, Issy, and Montrouge. To-day there are rumors of fighting at Orleans.

The French are said to be in such force that a strong body is being sent off to the support of Von Der Tann. If necessary their places will be filled here by the reinforcements which have arrived within the last three days. It is very certain from the indications observable, as well as from the reports made by deserters, that Paris is preparing for a sortie on a very large scale.

I am prepared to predict that it will be made about November 18 or 20, and will be to the south of the city. The German leaders are well advised, and preparations to resist an attack are vigorously pushed forward. Yesterday I had an opportunity of talking with a Mobile who deserted on Saturday last. He got into our lines on Tuesday, nearly dead from exhaustion, having wandered two days in the woods.

He says that the poor are now suffering terribly, both from hunger and cold, and a great number of the destitute from the country are entirely dependent upon charity. The mortality is large, especially among the young children. This man himself had not tasted meat for four days before he deserted, except three meals of horse flesh. There was much discontent among some portions of the army, and all the regiments tinctured with revolutionary sentiments are severely treated.

The spirit of the Reds was greatly broken since their recent defeat. He says the voting on November 4 was a farce and did not represent the sentiment of the people. He says he believes if there were another outbreak in Paris it would be attended with terrible bloodshed, as it would be one of desperation.

I have good reasons for advising you not to place too much reliance on the reports of the success of the Army of the Loire. Von Der Tann with a small force is falling steadily back, in accordance with a well-considered plan. No doubt he will lose many men, but the sacrifice will be the same as at Gravelotte. It is intended to hold the Army of the Loire in check, and in the meanwhile Frederick Charles is steadily pushing on, and is even now nearly within striking distance of Paladines' right flank.

I believe I can confidently assure you that unless Moltke's plans fail, as they have not yet failed since the commencement of the war, the Army of the Loire will find itself in a trap, and that the chances of another disastrous capitulation are imminent. Large reinforcements and a big convoy of guns made their appearance at St. Denis yesterday morning.

The new-comers received hearty greetings from the investing army. A special envoy from St. Petersburg reached headquarters yesterday, and had an interview with the King, in presence of the Crown Prince, Bismarck, and Moltke.

ADMIXTURE OF RACES.—Nowhere, perhaps, says Prof. Agassiz, is the physical and moral deterioration of pure races so clearly shown as in Brazil. The hybrid between the Indian and the negro, called cafuzo, has none of the delicacy of the mulatto; his complexion is dark, his hair long, wavy, and curling, and his character, instead of being confiding but indolent, is described by Agassiz as exhibiting a happy combination between the jolly disposition of the negro and the energetic, enduring powers of the Indian. The hybrid between the white and half-breed is called mameluco, and is described as being pallid, effeminate, feeble, lazy, and rather obstinate, the Indian influence having apparently obliterated the higher characteristics of the white, without imparting its own energies to the offspring. Noticeable exceptions to this picture may be found in the half-breeds of the semi-civilized communities of our Southern Indians. It is very remarkable that the Indian, crossing with either a negro or a white, makes a deeper impress on his progeny than the other races, and, in accordance with this fact, it is observed that, in further crossings, the pure Indian characteristics are resumed, and those of the other races thrown off. "Let any one," says Professor Agassiz, "who doubts the evil of mixture of races, and is inclined, from a mistaken philanthropy, to break down all barriers between them, visit Brazil."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 6 48 | MOON SETS..... ..
SUN SETS..... 4 41 | HIGH WATER..... 7 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Westphalia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 2
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New Y. H.	Nov. 5
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 25
C. of Brooklyn.	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton.	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 17
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Nov. 19
J. W. Everman.	Philadelphia.	Charleston	Nov. 19
Tonawanda	Philadelphia.	Savannah	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia.	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 26
Empire	Philadelphia.	Charleston	Nov. 26
Yazoo	Philadelphia.	New Orleans	Dec. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, Charleston via Wilmington, Del., David Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—Mrs. L. D. Barrett; Miss Barrett; Joseph Craig; John Madison; John M. Doyle; N. Hall; Captain Simms; Captain W. L. Simms; W. H. Blake; A. N. Southard; A. Vogelbach; J. Smith; Avery Smith.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 60 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Schr Armenia, Call, from Chickahominy River, with railroad ties to A. G. Postlethwaite & Co.

Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, 3 days from Wilmington, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, 5 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Barge North America, Magowan, from Choptank River, with railroad ties to A. G. Postlethwaite & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 15.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Colonel J. D. Ames, with horse-shoes and spikes, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—D. R. Graves, R. V. De Witt, Frank C. King, Experiment, James Tracy, W. G. Dunlap, and Anna McWilliams, all with coal, for New York.

G. R. Burnett, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 16.—The Ann McCafferty and Board of Trade, with coal; C. A. Dornfield, with pig iron; and 14 regular and 1 transient barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port last evening. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 15—A. M.—A herm.-rigged steamer, from the southward, passed in at 7:30. 12 schooners in the harbor.

P. M.—Arrived this P. M., Norwegian bark Katherina, from Havana for orders. 15 schrs in the harbor. Wind N. N. W. Thermometer, 45.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Roswell, Sprague, Lewis, hence for Hamburg, was off Dungeness 31st ult.

Ship City of Boston, Cutter, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead at 4 P. M. 1st inst.

Br. steamer Colorado, Freeman, from Liverpool 2d and Queenstown 3d inst., with 319 passengers, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Erin, Bragg, from Liverpool 2d inst., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Erin, Bragg, from Liverpool 2d inst., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Pennsylvania, Thompson, for London, cleared at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer Thuringa, Ehlers, for Hamburg, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Br. steamers Java, Cook, and Nevada, Green, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Margaret, from Havana via Key West, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Hatnover, Kimbreck, and Hansa, Brickenstein, at Bremen 14th inst. from New York.

Steamer Berlin, Undutsch, for Baltimore, sailed from Bremerhaven 29th ult.

Steamer Weser, Wenke, from New York, at Bremerhaven 29th ult.

Steamer Wilmington, Cole, from New York, at Galveston 10th inst.

Steamer Victor, Gates, from New York, at New Orleans 13th inst.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Brazilian, Cameron, from New York, at Greenock 2d inst.

Steamer Merrimack, Weir, from New York, at St. Thomas 30th ult., and sailed for Rio Janeiro.

Steamer Acadia, Tannock, from Malaga, etc., for New York, sailed from Gibraltar 23d ult.

Steamer Magdala, Davidson, at Gibraltar 25th ult. from Shanghae via Suez Canal, and sailed 28th for New York.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore via Havana, at New Orleans 14th inst.

Steamer General Meade, Sampson, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 13th inst.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, from New Orleans 1st via Havana and Key West 8th, at Baltimore 12th inst.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, from New York, at New Orleans 12th inst.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, from New York, at New Orleans 13th inst.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 14th instant.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Boston 15th inst., at 8:30 A. M.

Br. bark Nyassa, Hutchinson, at Singapore 23d Sept. for Penang, to load for Philadelphia.

Bark Kyrre, Halvorsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leith 29th ult.

Bark L. G. Bigelow, Corning, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gottenburg 27th ult.

Bark Polly, Rodd, hence, at Stettin 29th ult.

Brigs Julia E. Arey, Coombs, hence for Boston; Clara, River, do. for St. John, N. B. (lost anchor at Delaware Breakwater), at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Brig Abby Watson, Allyn, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.

Schrs Julia Baker, Baker, hence, and Amelia, Post, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Newport 12th inst.

Schr Ald. Smith, hence, at Somerset 14th inst.

Schr M. F. Cook, Falkenburg, hence, at New Bedford 14th inst.

Schr J. E. Elmer, Corson, for Portland, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 12th inst.

Schr A. L. Butler, Butler, hence, at Mobile 9th instant.

Schr William W. Marcy, Blackman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst. Sailed, the eastern-bound fleet.

Schrs William Collyer, Taylor; Wm. H. Dennis, Lake; T. Sinnickson, Dickerson; and Uletta Kenyon, Buckingham, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, hence, at Pawtucket 14th inst.

Schr Edith May, Higgins, hence for Plymouth, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr Enterprise, Fisher, from North Carolina for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 12th inst.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 10th inst., and remained 11 P. M. 11th.

Schrs Sarah Mills, Baker, and Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 13th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst.

Schrs C. L. Femeries, Easy; C. L. Herrick, Baldwin; and L. S. Levering, Gorson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 11th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 12th inst.

Schr Joseph Nickerson, Sleight, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Harris; E. V. Glover, Ingersoll; and E. Sinnickson, Wiusmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.

Schrs Annie E. Cranmer, Cranmer; Mary D. Cranmer, Howe; H. L. Slaight, Willetts, hence; and Mist, Muncy, from Trenton, at Providence 13th inst.

Schrs E. M. Crowell, Howes; L. & A. Babcock, Lee; S. H. Brooks, Lore; M. L. Godford, Soper; W. F. Garrison, Morris; and Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, hence for Boston; and Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence for Newport, at New York 14th inst.

Schrs Pennsylvania, Ewing, from New Haven for Philadelphia; and Surge, Warwick, from do. for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 14th inst.

Schrs M. M. Merriman, Baobitt, hence for Taunton; and J. S. Weldin, Crowell, do. for Providence, passed Hellgate 14th inst.

Sloop Dunwoodie, Blizzard, for Wilmington, Del., and canal boats Taylor, Taylor, and Winnie, Welch, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 14th inst.

Schr Pathway, of Philadelphia, before reported ashore on Charlestown, R. I., beach, has been sold, with all her materials, as she lies on the beach, for $575.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

MALT LIQUORS.

ALE! ALE! ALE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.
XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,
At CUCKES'
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832 ST. JOHN Street.
11 7 mwslmrp PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Cobients, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liegé Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,
Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.
ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.
SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.
Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 s w f

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2mdp CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants.
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING & SONS
WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Attention is invited to the celebrated
PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT
AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.
10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approve kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK, tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.
16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & SON.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.
Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 1tf

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for the Relief of H. Doniugh.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Police Department for the relief of H. Doniugh, who was injured and disabled in the discharge of his duty in front of No. 2041 Federal street. And the warrants shall be drawn for the payment of the same by the Mayor, in such amounts from time to time as he may deem advisable.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this fourteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Placing Willington Street upon the Public Plan.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and hereby are directed to place upon the plans of the city a certain street called Willington street, with a width of fifty feet, and located at the distance of one hundred and seventy-two feet and ten inches westward from Sixteenth street, and parallel therewith, extending from Master street to Columbia avenue.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this fourteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 513 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRD NIGHT OF THE { ENGLISH OPERA } COMBINATION GRAND { ENGLISH OPERA } NATION, COMPRISING THE TWO GRAND COMPANIES OF LAST SEASON,
THE ONLY TERM OF OPERA OFFERED TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA THIS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, ONLY TIME OF THE HUGUENOTS, THE HUGUENOTS, with the following superb cast:—
Valentine.....Mrs. C. Richings-Bernard
Marguerite.....Miss Rose Hersee
Urbain.....Mrs. Annie Bowler
First Lady.....Miss Fannie Goodwin
Raoul.....Mr. William Castle
Marcel.....Mr. Henri Drayton
Nevers.....Mr. Alberto Laurence
St. Bris.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
De Retz.....Mr. Arthur Howell
Bois Rose.....Mr. J. H. Cuatteson
Conductor.....Mr. S. Behrens
AN INTERESTING MUSICAL EVENT
will be the production, on
TO-MORROW EVENING, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH, OF
MEYERBEER'S LAST COMPOSITION,
the Beautiful Opera of
DINORAH.
FRIDAY—MARTHA.
SATURDAY MATINEE—FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OBERON.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.
RESERVED SEATS at the Box Office and F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING.
Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY
in the great Parisian sensation of
LITTLE FAUST,
with new scenery, costumes, etc, and a GRAND DUTCH FAIR SCENE,
introducing burlesques upon the novelties of the day.
Mrs. JAMES A. OATES as.....Mephisto and Ara's
Mrs. H. T. Allen as.....Martha
Mr. H. T. Allen as.....Marguerite
Mr. C. W. Drew as.....Faust
Prices 25, 50, and 75 cents. Reserved seats extra.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 16,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
in Sterling Coyne's comedy entitled
A WIDOW HUNT.
To conclude with the comic drama, by Planche,
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
Simon Purefoy (.....Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE
Jack Sheppard (.....
SATURDAY, ONLY MATINEE OF "MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS."
Chairs secured six days in advance.

ENGLISH OPERA.—THE HUGUENOTS TO-NIGHT, AT THE ACADEMY.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the opera, THE OVERTURE THIS EVENING WILL COMMENCE AT A QUARTER BEFORE 8 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY. 1t

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
LAST WEEK OF ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
THE LARGEST EVER IN AMERICA.
First appearance of the great American Clown, PETE CONKLIN.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 1 and 7 o'clock. Admission to both shows, 50 cts.; children under ten years of age, 25 cts. 11 14 6t
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor and Manager.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
CHARLES DICKENS' EDWIN DROOD.
MONDAY, TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
First production of a dramatization of Charles Dickens' unfinished novel,
EDWIN DROOD,
BY
BARTON HILL AND ROBERT CRAIG,
With new scenery, peculiar mechanical effects, and a powerful cast.
Seats secured six days in advance.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS,
Introducing Comic Sketch, Tommy Doughhead. Burlesque, SO! CAMILLA! SO!! SO!!! Quartette, ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA. Original Finale, FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
D'ATALIE, THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW.
ANGELA, THE FEMALE SAMSON,
ZEPHYR, THE CHILD WONDER.
J. K. CAMPBELL, the Great Banjoist.
FOUR BLONDES in the Can-can.
PEDANTO, THE GREAT GYMNAST.
Grand Ballets, Burlesques, Vocalism, etc.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.
CARL SENTZ, Conductor. A. G. EMERICK, Manager. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four, $1. At the office of the Germania Orchestra, North's Music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 8

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS.
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPE

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870.

REVENUE REFORM.

THE free-traders have begun to use the term "revenue reform" as a partisan watch-word, and with them it means nothing more nor less than taking off the duties on imports and placing them upon home productions. It certainly needs no very elaborate display of facts and figures to prove that the only true revenue reform will be just the opposite of this, and that what the country needs is to have the internal taxes reduced to a minimum, and abolished altogether wherever it can be done.

The receipts of the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $115,101,230·75. The expenditures during the same period were $86,562,920·83, which leaves a surplus of $28,538,309·92. The balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1870, was $133,103,493·31. These figures are amply sufficient to prove that there is good ground for the kind of revenue reform that the friends of the industrial interests of the country demand. The question for the administration now is, Shall the President indicate a policy of revenue reform, or wait for the candidate of the Chicago *Tribune* to inaugurate it? The question for the people is, Shall revenue reform begin at home or abroad?

Of the receipts quoted above, $57,729,473·57 were received from customs, while internal revenue produced $49,147,137·92. The internal taxes, it will be understood, have been reduced, to take effect from October 1, 1870, and part from May 1, 1871, and also that the reduction of tariff rates ensues from and after December 31, 1870. As the revenues of the Government, however, will be sufficiently large, even after all these reductions go into effect, to enable it to pay off annually a large proportion of the principal of the public debt and yet to carry large balances, will the people of the country be satisfied to pay income tax rather than customs duties, or to pay the tariff on food and raw material instead of continuing fair competitive imposts on articles of foreign manufacture which are in direct antagonism with our own productions?

Congress at its last session refused to abolish the income tax, and the elections that have just been held demonstrate that the people have condemned its action. Dissatisfaction with the illiberal construction of the excise laws on the part of the officials, and the continuance of certain unpopular internal taxes, were among the most potent influences against which the Republican party had to contend at the last election, and they came very near causing the election of a Democratic majority in Congress. Democratic rule would be neither safe nor pleasant in the present condition of the country, and it therefore behooves the administration to declare openly and fairly for the kind of revenue reform we have indicated. Let all internal taxes except those upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, cigars, and stamps be abolished, and take off the remainder of the impost upon tea and coffee, and a revenue reform will be accomplished that will not only satisfy the people, but that will encourage and stimulate every department of industry and enterprise. That this reform is demanded by the people the recent elections plainly indicate, and if the President takes his stand firmly and squarely as its advocate he will certainly be sustained by the people. The President made a serious mistake in recommending the continuance of the income tax in his last annual message; and we believe that he has now discovered the fact for himself. At the commencement of his administration he said that "the expressed will of the people" should guide his policy; and there has certainly been a plain enough expression of opinion upon this subject to excuse him from the necessity of any doubt or hesitation with regard to the desire of the people that the internal taxes shall be done away with altogether, so far as is practicable.

YOUNG AFRICA'S FIGHT AGAINST YOUNG AMERICA.

THE colored cadet at West Point, James W. Smith, who has recently been tried before a court-martial of which Brigadier-General O. O. Howard was President, was found guilty on the first charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," the specification being that he "did create a disturbance in camp, and did assault Cadet John W. Wilson, of the said academy, *with his dipper and his fists.*" On the second charge, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the specification of which consisted of an allegation that he had made a false statement, in writing, he was declared not guilty. The sentence was that the accused should "walk post, under charge of a cadet, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until retreat, for six consecutive Saturdays." The Secretary of War has since issued an order disapproving this sentence, on the ground that the sanction of the Government should not be given to "a punishment so utterly insufficient as that proposed to be inflicted;" Cadet Smith is released from arrest; the court-martial, of which General Howard is President, is dissolved; and Young Africa is left to fight his battles with Young America as best he may at West Point. Many of the white students at that institution are tortured nearly to death by their associates, and we have little doubt that Smith had abundant provocation for the use of his "dipper and his fist." But as the ultimate object of the education of the cadets is to furnish the nation with well-instructed soldiers who are formed of the toughest kind of physical, moral, and mental material, it is perhaps well enough that they should all be subjected to a series of cruel ordeals. If the charge of falsehood against Smith had been sustained, he should have been summarily dismissed, but as he only appears by the record to have been guilty of choosing an inappropriate moment and an undignified method for conducting a campaign on his own account, we think the order of the Secretary of War is substantially just; and if Young Africa can stand the additional ordeals which await him he will have a fair chance of proving in the end a first-class negro warrior.

THE late French victories are supposed, in some quarters, to be the prelude of a series of similar successes, of a triumphant sortie from Paris, and a complete turning of the tide of battle against the Germans; but on the other hand it is alleged that Moltke is setting a trap in which his impetuous foes will soon be caught, and that Paladines will speedily share the fate of Bazaine and MacMahon. The course of future events will soon show which of these conflicting theories is correct.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Bohemian Girl" by the English Troupe.

The performance of *The Bohemian Girl* last evening attracted a large audience at the Academy of Music, as it generally does if there is reason to expect that it will be well rendered. This opera fully deserves its popularity, for it is full of very pretty music that is worth hearing frequently; and although the musicians dispute its claims to high merit, the public find enjoyment in it, and consequently fill the theatre when it is brought out to a greater extent than they do for more pretentious compositions. The performance last evening passed off in excellent style, Miss Rose Hersee acting and singing the part of "Arline" very charmingly. Mr. Campbell had his "heart bowed down with weight of woe" in a manner satisfactory to the audience, and Mr. Bowler narrated with good lyric expression how "the fair land of Poland was trod under the hoofs of the ruthless invader." The most interesting event of the evening, however, was the debut in this city of Miss Fannie Goodwin, who in the *role* of the "Gipsy Queen" displayed capabilities that promised well for what she will be able to do when she has obtained sufficient experience to make her feel perfectly at home upon the stage. Miss Goodwin has a pleasing presence, and her acting last evening indicated that she possesses good dramatic abilities. Her voice is clear and sweet and her method is good. She only needs practice and culture to make her a very pleasing singer and a valuable addition to any operatic troupe.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening, Meyerbeer's opera of *The Huguenots* will be performed, with Mrs. Bernard as "Valentine," Miss Hersee as "Marguerite," Mrs. Bowler as "Urbain," Mr. Castle as "Raoul," Mr. Drayton as "Marcel," Mr. Laurence as "Nevers," and Mr. Campbell as "St. Bris."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will personate "Major Wellington de Boots" and "Simon Purefoy" this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Little Faust* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Messrs. Hill and Craig's dramatization of *Edwin Drood* will be repeated this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their magical wonders at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon and evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S Circus and Menagerie will be open for visitors this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and this evening at 7 o'clock.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of funny burlesques, dances, comic and sentimental songs, and other entertainments will be given this evening. The troupe at this house is large, and contains a number of very excellent performers. Those who wish to pass a pleasant evening can be sure of doing so by paying Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels a visit.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Sheridan and Mack will give their "living photographs" and their Dutch songs and dances this evening. A number of other attractive features are announced that make up a very interesting programme. It should be remembered that this is the last week of the pantomime of *The Baker's Mishaps.*

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

MR. RUFUS ADAMS, the elocutionist, in compliance with the desire of many of his friends to see him impersonate a character with the assistance of a regular dramatic company, will appear at the Arch Street Theatre on Friday evening, December 2, as "Shylock," in Shakespeare's comedy of *The Merchant of Venice.*

NOTICES.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—*Newly fitted up, on first floor. Convenient for Ladies.*
LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
Call and examine.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention, and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and examine at the warerooms of
JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL HOT-AIR COOKING RANGE.—Fifteen hundred references for this celebrated Range that it will do more cooking and baking, heat more warm water, and heat three large rooms in the coldest weather, with less coal than any range in the market.
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J. CLIFFORD SHOCH & Co.'s,
No. 930 Market street,
Philadelphia.

AT THE STAR NICKEL PLATING WORKS, No. 423 Walnut street, business has increased so rapidly as to compel Superintendent Irwin to work his baths night and day.

MARRIED.

PADDOCK—BADGER.—At St. Andrew's Church, on Tuesday, 15th November, by the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., the Rev. WILBUR F. PADDOCK, D.D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, and MARY L. BADGER, of this city.

SNOWDEN—SIMPSON.—On the 15th instant, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., WILLIAM SNOWDEN, of Philadelphia, to LOUISA, daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

KEARNEY.—On the 14th instant, GEORGE, son of Richard and Ann Kearney, aged 23 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2411 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

RICHARDS.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. MARY RICHARDS, wife of the late George W. Richards, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John S. Richards, Twenty-second and Sharswood streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Services at the Twentieth Street M. E. Church at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

SOUDER.—Suddenly, at Burlington, N. J., on the evening of the 14th instant, ANNIE F., wife of Walter N. Souder, in the 28th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Broad and Main streets, Burlington, on Thursday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, and at Trinity Church, Moorestown, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STUHL.—On the 12th instant, JOHN J. STUHL, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the different societies of which he was a member, and the undertakers of the city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 309 Girard avenue, on Thursday morning next, the 17th instant, at 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE DEDICATION SERVICES OF THE ARCH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be held on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The doors will be opened at half past 2.

Bishop SIMPSON will preach the sermon on that occasion.

Appropriate services will be held during the week as follows, to which the public are invited:—
THURSDAY—3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Bishop Simpson.
THURSDAY—8 o'clock P. M. Dedication of Church.
THURSDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D.
FRIDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D.
SUNDAY—10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Bishop Janes.
SUNDAY—2½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school Services.
" 7½ " " Sermon by Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D. D.
MONDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Anniversary of Church Extension Society.
TUESDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. J. L. Withrow.
WEDNESDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Sale of Pews.
THURSDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Thanksgiving Services and Love Feast. 11 16 2t

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,
Under the auspices of the
Y. M. C. A.,
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, November 21.
Subject—"LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE."
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra.
Tickets at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 11 16wfam 4t

☞ GRAND SANITARY FAIR
IN AID OF THE
WOUNDED, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Of those now engaged in the war in Europe, to be held under the auspices of the
GERMAN PATRIOTIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
From December 20 to January 2, 1871.
The Association through whose exertions the Fair has been projected feel encouraged at the success anticipated, through the well-known sympathy and benevolence which have always characterized the citizens of Philadelphia. An opportunity will be afforded them of contributing such articles as they may feel disposed in aid of the humane cause.
Particulars in future advertisements. 1t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE will hold a public meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, WASHINGTON Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Hon. James Pollock, and others, will address the meeting. 11 16 2t

☞ REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER COULD eloquently expatiate on the new discovery by which LETTER PRESS COPIES can be taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

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☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

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Soon after the commencement of the war the entire stock of Black Silks in Lyons was sold to English and American buyers to remove them from danger. This stock comprised all qualities—more bad than good—goods made to feel heavy, but, though sightly, composed of poor material, which will affect the wear and beauty of the silk. Large quantities are in this country, and are being sold extensively. We, with our old connections and knowledge of the best manufacturers, have been able to supply ourselves with the **VERY BEST MAKES KNOWN** and **TRIED** for Twenty Years, and offer them to our customers at prices less than last year's, and less than we have reason to believe they will be after the present season.

DRAP IMPERIAL.

We take pleasure in calling attention to one case of these beautiful goods in all the new dark shades, which we shall open on Monday, November 14. Among the novelties in our importation of **DRESS GOODS** this season this fabric, for Walking Costume, has deservedly taken a high place in the estimation of our customers, and we would solicit an early inspection. We may remark that while there is a probability of a superabundance in commoner textures this season, of really new and choice French Goods the market will soon be bare.

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HIS UNRIVALLED CONVENIENCES WILL ENABLE HIM TO ACCOMMODATE HIS RAPIDLY INCREASING BUSINESS, AND EXTEND THE GREATER FACILITIES TO HIS PATRONS.
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In Astrakhan, French Seal, Real Seal, Caraculla and Persianne,
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BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated Physician for more than

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THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION BEING ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship even to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful, taken occasionally, did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle; but they had been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is, that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food; but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days.

This truth is so self-evident that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it, were it not for the fact that thousands of persons who are intelligent in all other matters seem to think, unreasonably, that a curative agent must exhibit its specific effects immediately, when the fact is that time is often an important element in the progress of a safe and thorough cure, even when the medicine is working the best results. These same persons would expend

HUNDREDS, YES, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION,

And think less of it than they would of

Fifty Dollars in Medicine

To rebuild a Broken-down and Worn-out Constitution.

I propose to give evidence that this Remedy is not a patent medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "publicity." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "That men may not heal others of their fellow-men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Pickwicks, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing. It has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it.

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SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, London.

See PROFESSOR DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia, and most of the Standard Works on Medicine.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, and morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

GREAT SUFFERING.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things that cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon I had a desire to urinate, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud-turtle, and was as hard as flint. So you see the Buchu was doing its work, although I was feeling so bad. I purchased another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind, but since that has passed I have been as well as ever in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

PERMANENT CURE OF A PATIENT WHO HAD SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS WITH DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is to certify that in the year 1869 one of our customers, a gentleman aged 50 years, who had been afflicted for fifteen years with disease of the kidneys, called on us for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and after having used eight bottles, stated to us that he considered himself permanently cured. He has no hesitation in stating that he received more benefit from the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU than from the treatment of various eminent physicians during the time above stated, and recommends the same to all who may be suffering from any disease originating from a disordered state of the kidneys.

Statements similar to the above have been received by us from various sources during the past four years. Yours, truly,

PEARCE & FRIGNN, Marietta, Ohio.

[These are the leading druggists of Marietta.]

PERMANENT CURE OF DIABETES WITH FOUR BOTTLES.

HACKENSACK, Bergen Co., N. J., April 26, 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—I had been suffering for a long time from Diabetes, and had been under treatment for the same by (3) three of the most eminent physicians of this place, viz.:—Drs. Hasbrook, Hall, and Smith, without any apparent beneficial result. Having heard of your "Fluid Extract Buchu," I concluded to try it, although I had but little faith in its curative powers. It am happy to state that, after having taken four bottles of your "Buchu," I am entirely cured, and deem it but my duty to you and the community at large to inform you of the fact that I have been permanently cured by your medicine, after having been informed by the (3) three physicians above named that my disease was incurable.

Truly yours,

JOHN H. WYGANT.

I respectfully refer to any citizen of Hackensack.

City and County of New York, ss.—John H. Wygant, being of the village of Hackensack, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is true to his knowledge.

JOHN H. WYGANT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1870.

JOHN G. KEARNEY,

Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and County.

No. 25 Chambers street, New York.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such occasions.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Washington, D. C.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others if necessary.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN OF THE SANITARY INFIRMARY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, La., April 29, 1870.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where disease of the urinary organs existed) HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED, AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estel had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the gravel, bladder and kidneys. I suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNET.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH, January 23, 1869.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases" it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public.

Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor of *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Penn, attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY—FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." was persuaded by a friend who had been benefited by your world-renowned Buchu. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. The diabetes has entirely disappeared after using it three months. I would give $50 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.

Sincerely yours,

ANNA E. STOUGHTON,

No. 128 West Twenty-seventh street.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.

[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may alike be benefited,

I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,

Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,

Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

DR. KEYSER,

A physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,

No. 110 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.

Aug. 11, 1869.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO.

GLASGOW, Mo., Feb 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, and I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu to be decidedly the best remedy for all and any diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 19, 1866.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.

DEAR SIR:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rosewash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them to universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

M. F. A. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1869.

Mr. Helmbold:—

SIR:—I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,

REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

*H. T. Helmbold:—*I have now been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly failing into a decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your Buchu by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one half-dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. MARSHALL.

Germantown, Pa., Feb. 12, 1869.

SPEEDY RELIEF FROM KIDNEY AFFECTION OCCASIONED BY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—On the 23d of August last I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia Railroad car. On my arrival in New York, I was attended by Dr. Wilson, of East Fifty-fifth street, and another physician, whose name I do not now remember. After my wounds were dressed, I suffered for three (3) days intense agony from internal injuries, which affected my kidneys. I can say that after taking but three doses of your Extract Buchu I felt greatly relieved. I used the balance of the bottle, and am happy to state that since that time I have experienced no further difficulty.

Very truly yours,

P. H. KEARNEY,

No. 848 Third avenue.

I respectfully refer to either of the following gentlemen:—

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., editor of "Citizen and Round Table."

B. F. CURTIS, Esq., No. 102 Greenwich street.

MORRIS PHILLIPS, Esq., Editor "Home Journal."

HON. M. CONNOLLY, Register of City.

MESSRS. PETTENGILL & BATES, Proprietors of "Hearth and Home."

L. N. HUDSON, Esq., No. 41 Park row.

HON. NELSON J. WATERBURY, New York.

HON. JAMES E. COULTER, New York.

And many others if necessary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of Nineteen Years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

At his Drug and Chemical Warehouses

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6'50,

OR

$1'25 Per Bottle,

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

None are genuine unless done up in a steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

THE SPONTANEOUS GENERATION CONTROVERSY.

From the Saturday Review.

Can living substance ever be evolved out of non-living substance? It is an old—a very old—question, to which the philosophers of successive centuries have given different answers, and it is not yet certain when the time will come that the final verdict of science shall be absolute and conclusive. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that the distinguished President of the last meeting of the British Association put his foot down (as the Yankee phrase is) solidly, and almost savagely, upon one of the rival hypotheses, and pronounced that the maxim *Omne vivum ex vivo* was victorious all along the line. Strangely enough this authoritative assertion on the part of one of the most eminent of our modern school of science has served only to revive the controversy which he endeavored to stamp out, and the pages of our scientific contemporary, *Nature*, bear witness to the keenness with which the issue is still contested. So warmly indeed has the battle raged that we are compelled to deplore the conversion into controversial heat, and the consequent dissipation, of a vast amount of energy which, under more favorable influences, might have manifested itself in the form of sound and lasting scientific work. This affords one more illustration of what is almost a truism, that it pays better to answer opponents than to try to stamp them out. But passing by, for the present at any rate, the manner in which the warfare has been waged, we propose to consider what the result of the evidence is up to the present time on this question, which has engaged the attention of mankind from the earliest dawn of science, which in successive ages has received conflicting answers in accordance with the knowledge and temper of the time, which is still, as some think, almost as unsettled as ever, and which, for aught we know, may remain unsettled to the end of time.

The most prominent champions who have recently entered the lists in this great quarrel are Professor Huxley, who maintains that all living things without exception are the products of previously living matter, and Dr. Bastian, who maintains that his own experiments and those of others who have preceded him in the same field establish the possibility, if not the probability, that living organisms are sometimes evolved out of non-living materials.

Before discussing the points of difference between the two schools thus represented, it will be well to note the extent to which they are agreed. Professor Huxley and Dr. Bastian both hold that there is no difficulty in conceiving the development of protoplasm step by step into higher organisms, and the only issue is whether it is or is not possible that protoplasm itself, or forms of life which are little more than undefined living substance, can under any conditions be evolved from non-living matter without the presence of pre-existing life. Again, Professor Huxley concedes so much to his opponent as to admit that if he were permitted to look back "beyond the abyss of geologically recorded time to the still more remote period when the earth was passing through the physical and chemical conditions" of its infancy, he should expect, not as a matter of belief, but as an "act of philosophical faith," to see "the evolution of living protoplasm from non-living matter;" but he seems to rely (apart from direct experiment) on the analogy of the known mode of reproduction of all the higher forms of animal and vegetable life as a strong *a priori* argument that in the lowest forms also the rule *Omne vivum ex vivo* may be presumed to hold good. Dr. Bastian, on the other hand, of course admits that, so long as we keep out of the regions which the microscope with all its modern improvements has revealed, there is no known origin of life without a previously living parent; but he considers the analogy of what, even according to Professor Huxley, must once have happened on the earth to be a more cogent argument (on the principle of continuity) in favor of the present existence of the same mode of evolution of life than the parallel sought to be drawn from the rule which palpably governs the genesis of the higher orders of organized beings. If we are called upon to pronounce judgment upon these *a priori* reasonings from analogy, we must say that they are equally worthless. Professor Huxley's faith that there was once an age of abiogenesis (as he terms the origin of life from non-living matter), which has now finally passed away, has too much resemblance to the theological theory about the age of miracles to be very attractive to a scientific mind; while Dr. Bastian's reliance upon the law of continuity seems to us to be strained too far to have any appreciable value. To our minds the question is a pure question of fact, depending on the results of scientific investigation. We see no *a priori* considerations which would weigh a feather in the scale against any well-established scientific experiments, and we approach the examination of the evidence without the faintest prejudice for or against the possibility of the occasional evolution of life from non-living matter.

Now what are the facts? This is the only question worth discussing. From 1668 to 1870 a series of experimental investigations stands recorded, in the course of which results arrived at by one inquirer have been overthrown by his successor, to be set on their legs again by a still later experimentalist. Which way the beam is at present inclined is the inquiry to which we shall briefly address ourselves. The task is happily not so difficult as it would have been a few months since. In the address with which he fascinated the assembled savans of the British Association, Professor Huxley has given an admirable summary (seen of course from his own point or view) of the work which was done by successive biologists from the year 1668 to the year 1862. At this epoch he closes his narrative, for reasons which he has since partially explained, and which we shall presently consider. But seekers after truth need not be dismayed, for whatever they may have lost by the silence of Professor Huxley has been supplied by the very ample account which Dr. Bastian has given in the pages of *Nature* of the work accomplished since the year 1862, which closes the Professor's charming history. Need we say that the balance of evidence in 1862 inclined more strongly than at any other period to the side of biogenesis, or that the subsequent experiments, whatever their weight may be, point exclusively in the opposite direction? Just as it needed a Hume and a Smollett to complete the history of England, so we must combine the writings of Huxley and Bastian to get the whole story of the protracted controversy as to the origin of life.

In the early dawn of scientific thought, when authority counted for more than experiment, and *a priori* fancies took the place which belongs of right to inductive investigations, a kind of philosophical faith was the only representative of scientific opinion. With or without reason, however, the world had satisfied itself that the true faith was that hordes of living creatures were daily and hourly evolved out of non-living matter. Whenever life appeared the origin of which was not palpable to the eye, it was explained at once as a case of abiogenesis. Having small means of observation, and making little use of what they had, it is not surprising that these early theorists attributed to spontaneous generation the appearance of many living creatures which a little care would have traced to pre-existing germs. The maggot developed in putrid meat was allowed no parent except the carcass on which it fed, and other blunders, equally gross, were made (as was natural) by inquirers who did everything except inquire.

About two centuries ago, when the spirit of induction had laid a firm hold of the minds of men, even biological science felt the revolution. Redi seems to have been the first to test the accepted doctrine of spontaneous generation. By the simplest process in the world he proved that putrid meat did not generate maggots. He kept the blowflies away, and the maggots did not appear. He collected the blowflies' eggs, and hatched his maggots without the presence of the flesh which had so long been their reputed parent. Similar results followed in other like cases, and having shown that gentles and other creatures, whose origin he investigated, certainly were not the products of spontaneous generation, Redi conceived the theory that spontaneous generation was a fiction from beginning to end, and that the exclusive method of nature was expressed by what has since become the familiar maxim *Omne vivum ex vivo*. As a working hypothesis to be tested by future experiment this was legitimate enough. As a scientific conclusion it would have been a very audacious generalization. Until the commencement of what may be called the microscopic age there were no means of carrying the investigation further. By this time, however, the maxim *Omne vivum ex vivo* had got associated with ideas now almost exploded about distinctive vital forces, and had become as firm an article of faith as the opposite doctrine had been before Redi discredited it. A new era was commenced, and it is to the revelations of the microscope during the last century, and especially in quite recent times, that both parties to the controversy appeal. The programme of all these experiments has been the same. First destroy and exclude every trace of life—then see if under any influences life can be evolved. At each successive stage the stringency of the methods employed has steadily increased. In all of them, however, heat has been the destructive agent employed. Needham took a solution of hay, boiled it to destroy all life within, and corked and sealed his flasks to exclude all access of life from without. Nevertheless his solutions bred animalcules, and he ascribed the fact to spontaneous generation. Spallanzani repeated the experiment with severer precautions. He boiled his solutions longer, and hermetically sealed his flasks instead of cooking them. No animalcules appeared, and so far the inference seemed irresistible, that the source of life in Needham's experiments was something which might be destroyed by heat and excluded by a film of glass. If so, what more likely than a germ? Schwann followed on the same side. He calcined air and allowed it to approach his boiled solutions, and no life appeared. He admitted ordinary air, and life abounded.

Thus it seemed to be proved almost to demonstration that the presence of unburned air contributed largely to the production of life, and no explanation of this was so natural as the hypothesis that the air is laden with myriads of floating germs of life. The negative conclusion that this access of germs was the only mode by which life could be produced, was from its nature less easy to prove. So far as Schwann's experiments went, it seemed likely, but they supplied too slender and, as it afterwards proved, too unsound a basis for so large a generalization. Pasteur, himself a strong opponent of spontaneous generation, repeated Schwann's experiments, and though he too at first obtained only negative results, he found that when the solution contained certain alkaline fluids life appeared in spite of the boiling and the calcining. This showed that to generalize from Schwann's results would have been at least premature, but further experiments satisfied Pasteur that if the heat applied was raised from C. 100 to C. 110, the power of evolving life disappeared even from the alkaline solution. No visible germs, unless specially protected, have ever been shown to require so high a temperature to destroy them in solution, and the necessity of assuming this degree of vital resistance appreciably weakened the germ hypothesis. Still up to this point it did seem to be established that the power of vital evolution could not survive a fluid temperature of C. 110; and the further inference that connected this temperature with the presumed limit of vital resistance in germs was at least as likely as any other explanation. We say this without being unmindful of Dr. Bastian's suggestion that heat may be conceived as preventing vital evolution by affecting the molecular arrangement of matter as well as by the annihilation of germs. Pasteur's experiments on this subject were announced in 1862, the date at which Professor Huxley closes his history. For our remaining facts we have to draw upon Dr. Bastian's continuation of the story. Professor Wyman, of Cambridge, U. S., Professor Mantegazza, of Turin, and Professor Cantoni, of Pavia, have all tried similar experiments, in which temperatures of from C. 120 to C. 142 were employed, and, notwithstanding this, they have found living organisms in their solutions. Finally, Dr. Bastian, in an elaborate paper published in *Nature*, very shortly before Professor Huxley's address was delivered, minutely describes and pictures the living organisms which he obtained from hermetically-sealed flasks, some of which had been subjected by Professor Frankland to a temperature of C. 150 for several hours. What makes the experiments the more startling is that the fluids employed in several of them were not infusions of organic matter, but mere solutions of crystals of salts, containing of course the necessary elements of organic substances.

In one of these, figured at p. 200 of *Nature* for July 7, 1870, the solution was composed of tartrate of ammonia and phosphate of soda. The air was exhausted, and the flask hermetically sealed and kept for four hours at a temperature varying from C. 146 to C. 154. Professor Frankland's name sufficiently attests the care with which these processes were performed. When cooled, the fluid was clear, but after many days flocculent masses appeared. The flask was broken by Dr. Bastian in the presence of Dr. Sharpey; one of the flocculent masses was taken up, mounted, and placed under the microscope. What Dr. Bastian and Dr. Sharpey saw is drawn in *Nature*, at the page we have mentioned. There is a mass of spores with filaments issuing from them, and a large fully-developed fungus.

An experiment so startling as this—and it is only one of many, though perhaps among the most remarkable—must change the whole aspect of the controversy, unless it can somehow or other be explained away, together with the analogous results of Wyman, Mantegazza, and Cantoni. If these are sound experiments, free from any error that can be assigned, they are not met by the fact that Pasteur and others, though working under less stringent conditions, and with substances presumably more favorable to the production of life, nevertheless failed again and again to discover a trace of living matter. Professor Huxley thought it enough, in his address, to dispose of all the modern experimenters whose results differed from Pasteur's, by saying that there might be some error. Undoubtedly there may be error in the experiments of any man, especially upon such a subject, and the moral which unprejudiced minds would draw is not that all the evidence on one side is to be disregarded, but that it will be well to suspend one's judgment until other investigators have repeated the process with analogous or discordant results, as the case may be.

But Professor Huxley has in a recently published letter given his interpretation of these extraordinary experiments, and the question is now reduced to the narrowest and simplest issue in the world. Dr. Bastian believes that he saw organisms which grew in the solutions after all life had been destroyed by the heat to which they had been subjected. Professor Huxley believes that what was seen in the microscope consisted merely of impurities in the original solutions which had sustained the heat applied to them and retained the forms which Dr. Bastian has figured. Certainly in the absence of experiment to justify it this seems an hypothesis of portentous difficulty. Has it ever been shown that it is possible for such things as are drawn in the figure we have referred to, to say nothing of the other experiments, to escape disintegration under a temperature of C. 150? The experiment has been tried. Professor Frankland has repeated his process upon a flask in which was a fluid containing spores and a fungus as nearly like those in the impugned experiment as Dr. Bastian could procure. When examined in the microscope, Dr. Bastian, as might have been expected, found them utterly disintegrated. Unless Professor Huxley can reverse this last experiment, his explanation of the former series of results must be wrong, though it by no means follows that Dr. Bastian is right. It is quite conceivable that closer investigation may explain these results without either admitting the doctrine of spontaneous generation, or the equally astonishing theory of Professor Huxley as to the power of resisting heat possessed by delicate fungi and their spores. At present we cannot guess whether such an explanation will be discovered, or, if so, what it will be. We wait for the repetition by independent inquirers of Dr. Bastian's experiments, and suspend our judgment; and here we would leave the subject had not Professor Huxley used one more argument the motive of which is more apparent than its point. He tells us that, in an unpublished experiment privately exhibited to himself, Dr. Bastian had allowed a fragment of sphagnum leaf to get into the solution, and that when it appeared in the field of the microscope it was some time before he could be brought to recognise it. Even if this circumstance had been less irrelevant than it seems to us as affecting Dr. Bastian's conclusions, it would still leave the results of Wyman, Mantegazza, and Cantoni unimpeached and unanswered. But even as to Dr. Bastian, what does the sphagnum story prove? Simply that dead foreign matter, capable of standing a temperature of C. 150, might fairly be looked for in any of the specimens examined, and moreover that sphagnum was tough enough to survive the ordeal. But how does that touch the question, unless Professor Huxley is prepared to day and to prove that such things as Dr. Bastian and Dr. Sharpey saw were matter of this description? The point relied on throughout the investigation was, not the exclusion of foreign matter, but the destruction of vitality; and the force of the experiments would be in no way weakened if Dr. Bastian had never seen sphagnum in his life. Like many greater men, Dr. Bastian no doubt made a blunder when he failed to recognise a common enough object. But Professor Huxley committed a greater blunder in the use he made of his adversary's slip—a blunder, we may add, so little in his manner as to encourage the hope that it may remain unique. Of all men in the world Professor Huxley is surely the last who would wish to substitute authority for experiments, or desire to crush an opponent whom he fails, we think, to answer.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH and SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
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EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
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DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS AND THE REVOLUTION.

From the London Spectator.

Correspondents from Versailles agree in declaring that the German chiefs, the six or seven men who are directing the movements and determining the policy of the new military power, feel a certain "uneasiness" at the arrival of Garibaldi in France. Of course they, as regular soldiers, despise the great partisan, and even question his right to fight for France—though he is by law a Frenchman of the department of Nice, and bears a regular French commission—and as Conservatives detest the most convinced of Republicans; but still they confess an uneasiness, and they are right. Garibaldi represents perfectly the two grand dangers to which the Hohenzollerns, by pushing their demands too far, are exposing both the dynasty and the future of Germany. They are bringing upon themselves a new and a grave evil, one which may yet undo all they have achieved for themselves—the permanent, sleepless, unquenchable hostility of the cosmopolitan revolution; the deadly enmity of a party which, in every country except England, has means to make itself felt and feared; which is unable to swerve, though it sometimes suspends its ultimate object, and which, though feeble to accomplish anything of itself, brings up masses of power to the support of every enemy of its foes. Hitherto the revolution has not been bitter against the Hohenzollerns, has regarded them rather as persons useful to control or destroy the Romanoffs, the Hapsburgs, the Bonapartes, and the Temporal Power. Once, at least, during recent years—during the war of 1866—Red feeling has been decidedly with Prussia, Sadowa being regarded as a terrible blow to their deadliest enemy of all, obscurantist, absolutist Austria. Even up to the fall of Sedan, that opinion was not hostile, for the Emperor Napoleon was felt to be the strongest and most immovable of all barriers to the supremacy of their ideas. From the day of the "decheance," however, all was changed. Austria is liberalized and "Darwinian," the Bonapartes in exile, the Temporal Power abolished, the Italian Government submissive, and the full volume of the Red hatred has begun to concentrate itself upon the aggrandized, self-willed, force-believing, aristocratic German monarchy. That hatred is deepened every day by the historic sympathy of all true Reds for France, the home of the Revolution, by the danger of the one capital which has been for two generations immovably Republican, and by the unwarrantable and unwise insults which the German chiefs, and more especially Count Bismarck, daily pour out upon the "gentlemen of the pavement," the "elect of the rabble," the "gang of lawyers," who are trying to save at once liberty and France; and that hatred signifies much. It means that in every country of Europe, for years, perhaps for generations to come, a party fanatically brave and determined, with high popularity among the masses, sure of occasional glimpses of power, with more than half the press of Europe in its hands, with an influence which is almost predominant among the Latin races, will for years postpone all smaller ends to the destruction of the Prussian monarchy and system of rule; that the never-ending hail of agitations and sarcasms, insurrections, and diatribes, intrigues, and songs which has beaten down the Papacy, will henceforward rain upon the Hohenzollerns. It is not a lame Nizzard who has declared war upon the new Emperor, but every Red in France, Russia, Italy, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Ireland, and even—though that matters little—in Great Britain. Germany is strong enough to defy all, if it pleases; but in Germany itself the Reds will find, when the war is once over, powerful levers. There are points of weakness in that mighty structure in which the wedges can be inserted. The scheme of policy which almost forbids commissions to plebeians is enough when the nation is an army to breed an insurrection. The South Germans are Democrats at heart, and the South Germans are stepping to their places in the federation. No Catholic out of the Rhenish provinces—where perpetual danger has erased religious differences—loves or can love cordially the stern Protestant house, with its fixed dogma that the State is above all, even heaven—that, for example, to quote a recent fact, a Catholic officer who refuses a duel shall be broke, even though he pleads that he refuses only for the sake of his salvation. Above all, the Reds have the lever of the tremendous question known variously as the rights of labor, Lassallism, Schulze-Delitscherei, a dozen names, but under them all implying revolt against the sternly regular Prussian support of individualism. A strike in North Germany is a crime, and therefore a workman is a potential insurgent. Safe from the external foe, with new millions of democratic and Catholic subjects, with a question to settle in which he is sure to arouse the fanaticism of whole classes, with his people armed and full of the pride of victory, the Emperor of Germany, were he wise, would do well to shrink from an internecine quarrel with the power which never loses an opportunity, and never rejects an ally, which, using now one weapon and now another—now an assassin like Orsini, now a king like Victor Emanuel, now a partisan like Garibaldi, and again a trooper like Prim—has within twenty years helped to batter down all the Bourbon thrones, the Holy Chair, the Austrian sway in Italy, and the Bonaparte dynasty in France, and is even now lending new strength and spirit, and even means, to the nation which King William has struck down.

Again, the Revolution—and this is the second reason why there is such uneasiness in Versailles—is now trying whether it can, as in 1793, organize popular war; whether, that is, the strongest reason for the Prussian system, with its rigidity and its royalism, namely, its invincibility in war, does or does not exist. The theory of the German chiefs is that no nation can be perfectly safe unless organized on a far-seeing, rigid, and more or less oppressive but scientific military system, having for permanent pivot a king reigning by right other than popular election. If this theory is unsound, if France, after a terrific overthrow, with no king, no army, no leader of genius, no organization, and no time, can improvise by mere energy and patriotism a force sufficient to check the victors, the *raison d'etre* of the Hohenzollerns and their system will have disappeared. A defeat of the German army by the army of Paris will be the most terrible blow the principle of monarchy ever received, and a successful rising in the provinces will be scarcely less disastrous. It will prove by the most conspicuous of instances, by an explosion which all men must hear, that monarchy is needless to military strength; that popular leaders, elected and trusted by a patriotic people, can rapidly form efficient armies under the most unfavorable circumstances; that a popular army may be an effective army; that *a fortiori* a Swiss organization would completely protect any country to which it is applied. In other words, it would prove past all doubt or equibble that Republicanism is not necessarily weak or monarchy necessarily strong. That lesson taught to Germany, explained, analyzed, and pondered on as it would be by German professors, orators, and soldiers, would in the end be fatal to the monarchy now holding its Belshazzar feast up there in Versailles, with all mankind save the Revolution at its feet. This is the experiment which the General of the Revolution is trying, and in which, in spite of all hostile circumstances, he may yet succeed. We doubt if there is a Tory in Great Britain who, as he read Garibaldi's instructions to the franc-tireurs—published in the *Daily News*, did not perceive, as by a revelation, that this was not an "inspired idiot" or second Massaniello; but a military genius of a new type, and of the most singularly original force. That those regulations will be obeyed we are scarcely able to believe. They require an educated population, and the French are not educated; a population careless of military executions, and the French dread them very much. But that, if obeyed, they would, at a hideous sacrifice of life and treasure, rid France of her invaders, we have no doubt whatever, and can well understand how angrily Count Bismarck glances at the possibility, how harshly German officers feel inclined to carry out the terrorist rules intended to prevent such war. Those terrorist rules may succeed, for human nature is weak; but they may also fail, for of all threats, the one against which human nature rises up most courageously is war without quarter, and it is war without quarter which these executions of Franc-tireurs proclaim. "I am to die if taken; then I will die fighting;" even Hindoos are capable of that simple syllogism, and it is one which at all times made insurgents formidable. If they fail, the free war may give as severe a shake to the Hohenzollern system as the hostility of the revolution is certain to do to the Hohenzollern dynasty, and it is both these chances, pregnant with possibilities of future overthrow, which the King and his Minister are developing by continuing the war. Had Jules Favre's offer been accepted, Germany would have retired almost unwounded, arbitress of Europe, and by the consent of all men entirely in the right. Were she to accept them now, she would retire with her future assured, her power far beyond attack, her enemies in France alone. If she protracts the war by demanding terms which Paris untaken cannot grant, she may obtain a Poland in the West to join hands with the Poland in the East; but she may also retire empty-handed and sorely wounded, while she must retire knowing that henceforward between the revolution and the Hohenzollern dynasty it is war to the death.

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FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

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NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

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Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 8 25

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 34

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,568
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,196
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has NO DISPUTED CLAIM.

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ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

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FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

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John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
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SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 $81,139 12

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Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419 36	
On Fire Risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489 32
		$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746 79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		152,500 98
		$1,184,796 44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555 93	
Fire Losses	99,603 93	
Return Premiums	81,921 69	
Reinsurances	40,098 85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,261 40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000 12	
Expenses	24,045 90	
		$875,126 97
		$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,090	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. Cost, $1,264,447 34.	Market Value $1,298,557 50
	Real Estate	$56,000 30
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	239,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 17
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1 820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke.
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $6·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2209 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 794 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
November 16, at 4 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, three cases Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. (1t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, Mirrors, Fireproof Safes, Fine Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
November 17, at 9 o'clock, by catalogue, about 1000 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising—Walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, rep and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits; library and dining room furniture; rosewood piano forte; French plate mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, extension and centre tables, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, china, glassware, walnut office furniture, 4 fireproof safes, made by Farrel & Herring and others, stoves, 1000 lbs. white lead, fine velvet, Brussels and other carpets, etc.
Also, superior fireproof safes, lined with chilled iron, made by Farrel & Herring.
Also, 2 superior mahogany extension tables, made by Moore & Campion. 11 15 2t

Sale 2126 Walnut street.
HANDSOME CHANDELIERS, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the handsome silvered chandeliers and gas brackets, cut lustres, three fine French plate mantel mirrors, handsome gilt frames, rich Axminster, Wilton, English, Brussels, and other carpets, English oil cloths, etc. [11 16 2t

Assignee's Sale in Bankruptcy.
STOCK, GOOD WILL, UNEXPIRED LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A WINE-HOUSE AND RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT.
On Friday Morning,
18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 South Fourth street, the stock and fixtures, by order of V. C. Sweatman, assignee. 11 16 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HOUSEHOLD CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, Carpets, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Gas Chandeliers and Fixtures, Lace Window Curtains, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior furniture, including rich parlor suits in plush and terry; walnut chamber suits; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; dining-room tables, chairs, and sideboards; wardrobes; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; lace window curtains; lambrokins; cornices, etc.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture from families declining housekeeping.
PIANO-FORTES.—Also, three piano-fortes.
GAS CHANDELIERS.—Also, several chandeliers and other gas fixtures. 11 16 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [11 11 5t
November 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
35 BALES HEAVY BURLAPS.
Included in sale of Thursday next, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, 15 bales burlaps, for cash, being damaged on voyage of importation.
Also, a line of VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS, of the manufacture of SEBASTIAN HAYDTER.
Broche square, open, and filled centre shawls.
Broche long, open, and filled centre shawls.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc. 11 12 5t
NOTICE TO FURRIERS, SADDLERS, AND CARPET DEALERS.
We will include in above sale—
60 pieces 6-4 printed felts,
150 woollen crumb cloths, 9-4x12-4 to 12-4x16-4.
Also, a line of felt edgings. [11 15 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 15 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning, [11 16 5t
November 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

IMPORTERS' SALE.
ELEGANT AGATE, AMARMO, AND SIENA VASES, Urns and Ornaments, Bronzes, Bisquet Figures, Card Receivers, Alabaster Groups and Statuettes.
On Friday Morning,
November 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. No reserve.
May be examined on Thursday, 17th inst. 11 15 3t

Peremptory Sale at Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street.
ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA, RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE, RICH FANCY GOODS, STONE CHINA, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 1022 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire stock of elegant decorated French china dinner, dessert, and tea services white French china; Reilly cut glass liquor sets, including decanters, goblets, champagnes, wines, tumblers, cordials; fine Bohemian glassware; rich fancy goods; handsome vases; cologne sets; stone china; pressed glassware, etc.
May be examined on the afternoon and evening of Thursday and on the morning of sale. 11 15 2t

Sale No. 231 North Ninth street.
SUPERIOR PARLOR FURNITURE, HANDSOME WALNUT CHAMBER FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 N. Ninth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including—Superior parlor furniture; 2 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte made by Meyer; handsome Brussels carpets; fine French china; glassware, etc. [11 16 4t
May be seen early on the morning of sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 5

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Thursday Morning,
November 17th, at 10 o'clock. 11 14 3t

FURS, FURS.
NINTH LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, ROBES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 18, at 10 o'clock. 11 14 4t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The Cost of the Public Bath Houses—The Number of People Cleansed.

The last was the first season in which Philadelphia tested the utility of erecting bath houses on the river front for the convenience of thousands who had previously been compelled to resort to the rivers themselves and subject themselves to arrest, or to go unclean. Although in use but a short period during the heated term those in use have proven themselves a success.

The following table will show the number of persons using the baths up to September 24, 1870, as reported to the Mayor by the Superintendents:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Otis street	1,405	479	7,926	1,736
Almond street	2,054	455	14,091	2,053
South street	7,450	2,218	15,542	3,911
Wire Bridge	6,329	1,508	14,905	3,986
Manayunk	337	449	2,810	728
Total	17,565	5,109	56,284	11,514

The total number using each is as follows:—

Otis street	11,553
Almond street	18,653
South street	30,121
Wire Bridge	25,822
Manayunk	4,324
Grand total	90,473

The expenses of these institutions are as follows, including cost of construction, rent, janitors' fees, printing, etc.:—

No. 1. Otis street wharf	$2,217
" 2. Almond street wharf	3,202
" 3. South street wharf	3,100
" 4. Wire Bridge	3,340
" 5. Manayunk	1,950
" 6. Germantown	800
Alaska street (Mission)	500
For plans, specifications, fastenings, ropes, chairs, etc	141
Total	$15,550

The amount appropriated by Councils for these buildings was $16,750, which will leave a balance of $800. This the committee intended to apply to the construction of a building at Frankford, but owing to the lateness of the season they are compelled to ask Councils to allow it to go over into the next year's appropriation.

OUR POLICE.

Additional Policemen who have not been Confirmed.

Some days since THE TELEGRAPH published a list of the policemen under the present Mayor who had not been submitted to Select Council for confirmation. That list comprised over two-thirds of the present force, and in it were the names of some of the earliest appointments. At the late meeting of Select Council the Mayor submitted a supplemental list, which comprises the detectives, Lieutenants, and Sergeants who have not as yet been confirmed, although nearly all of them have been in position since the first month in which Mayor Fox took his position. The names are as follows:—

Detective—Albert W. Fletcher.

Lieutenants—James Flaherty, Fifth district; John S. McGuffin, Sixth district; William Steinhauer, Eighth district; James F. Clarke, Tenth district; Samuel Hiser, Twelfth district; Laban Smith, Eighteenth district.

Sergeants—Johnson Major, First district; Laurence J. Coats, Fourth district; James O'Neil, Fourth district; Harrison J. Donnelly, Seventh district; George Warhuan, Eighth district; James Gilchrist, Seventh district; James L. Pauley, Tenth district; Robert Manning, Eleventh district; Charles M. Shud, Twelfth district; Jacob C. Schuler, Twelfth district; Joseph Titlow, Thirteenth district; Fernando I. Griffith, Sixteenth district; Joseph Campbell, Eighteenth district.

FAIR IN AID OF FRENCH SOLDIERS.—Yesterday, a meeting was held at the house of Madame P. Jacobs, No. 935 Spruce street, to take measures to hold a fair for the benefit of the French victims of the European war. The assemblage, which was very large, was composed entirey of ladies. Madlle Adele Picot occupied the chair, and Madame Jacobs acted as Secretary.

It was decided to hold the fair in Concert Hall, beginning on the 14th of December and continuing till the evening of December 24.

A number of ladies volunteered to attend the tables and to dispose of goods. On motion, it was decided to name the tables after well-known Americans and Frenchmen. The names chosen were as follows:—The President's table will be called Washington, after the Father of this Country; the others, Lafayette, the friend of America; William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; Rochambeau, the friend of Lafayette; City of Orleans, in honor of the late victory; Joan of Arc, and a number of others.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Fisher presented a handsome oil painting of Peter the Hermit preaching in favor of the first crusade, by Gatti, whose work drew a prize at the Paris exposition. This picture is valued at one thousand dollars, and will be sold by chances. It will be placed in the window of a Chesnut street store, with a book of numbers, till the opening of the fair. Mr. Sully, the artist, also presented two valuable oil paintings, representing the Departure and Return of the Soldier, which are to be handsomely framed by Mr. James S. Earle. A number of novel features are to be introduced, among which is the Sorceress, to be called Madlle Le Normand, she having predicted the downfall of Napoleon I. It was voted to return a card of thanks to the public press of this city for their kindness, and to Father Reilly for the gratuitous use of the tables. The treasurer reported having received several hundred dollars, upon which the meeting adjourned.

A WILD STEER DESPATCHED.—Yesterday afternoon a steer broke from a herd of cattle in West Philadelphia and started off on a full gallop, creating great consternation among the pedestrians. He ran down to the banks of the Schuylkill at the locks, where the police headed him off and drove him in the river. Efforts were made to secure him, but failing, he was despatched by a ball from the revolver of one of the police. The body was then towed down the river to the Almshouse, where the meat will be used to feed the inmates.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Annie Coleman is a character well known in the famous thoroughfare known as Trout alley. Some weeks since she was before Ald. Lutz on a charge of relieving a sailor of $54, but the prosecutor failing to put in an appearance, she was discharged. Yesterday she was again arrested on a charge of stealing $7 from another sailor. This latter pressed the case and the prisoner was sent to jail.

WELL-SUPPLIED.—Policeman Boyle, of the Tenth district, last evening arrested one Henry Schell at Fourth and George streets, on suspicion of stealing a shawl, which he had thrown across his shoulders. On being searched, he was found to have no less than five undershirts on his body. This being thought too many for one man, he was taken before Alderman Shoemaker and held for a further hearing.

LARCENY OF SHOT.—James Young yesterday afternoon went into a store on Third street, above Race, and, acting suspiciously, the proprietor paid close attention to him. In a little while he was seen stuffing a bag of shot under his coat. The proprietor then arrested him and turned him over to a policeman. Alderman Kerr sent him below.

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR H. L. Taggart, of the Second ward, First district, has resigned, and received a highly-complimentary letter from Assessor Kenney.

CHINA AT AUCTION.—GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, will close out the entire stock at auction, commencing Friday morning, November 18, at half-past 10 o'clock.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfmd No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NEW AND HANDSOME
designs for
ENGRAVED BALL TICKETS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
DANCING PROGRAMMES,
Prices Very Reasonable.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer, Engraver, and Steam-Power Printer,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
ALSO
WYOMING, SCHUYLKILL,
AND
LORBERRY.
DEPOT, No. 957 North NINTH Street, below Girard avenue.
Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDE Streets. 10 25 smw 6p

THIRD EDITION

THE CLOUD IN THE EAST

The Agitation Increasing.

Great Britain Arming.

The Spanish Throne.

A Turbulent Time of It.

A Plot Against Prim.

The Slave Trade Treaty.

A New Revision.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

England Apparently Arming for the Coming Struggle.

LONDON, Nov. 16—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—Orders have been despatched for the recall of vessels of war from every station, except such as are actually needed in foreign waters. A large concentration of ships at Portsmouth is already apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all the naval schools of the kingdom. A powerful fleet will be immediately despatched to the Mediterranean.

In the best informed circles it is regarded that, in the present pretensions of Russia, a general European war is inevitable. A rupture between England and Russia is looked upon as certain and imminent. It is also believed that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia against the rest of Europe.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

A Grand Uproar over the Throne Question.

LONDON, Nov. 16—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—Our especial correspondent at Madrid, in a despatch dated to-day at 10 A. M., states that immense excitement prevails in that city upon the throne question. 212 deputies will vote for a monarchy. A Carlist rise is certain, and armed republicans are expected to oppose the king's election. Edicts have been issued against public meetings, and a strong military force is under arms.

A Plot Against Prim.

A determined plot has been discovered against the life of Prim. Five conspirators have been seized, and large supplies of revolvers, grenades, and poignards. Letters and telegrams also have been found compromising those arrested with others well known to the Government.

Serious Outbreaks

in the provinces have resulted from the military precautions of the Madrid Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The African Slave Trade—Modification of the Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States for its Suppression—the New Provisions.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The additional convention between the United States and Great Britain has been published by authority

The three mixed courts of justice are abolished. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by them is now to be exercised by the courts of one or the other of the high contracting parties, according to their respective modes of procedure in matters of maritime prize.

It is agreed that in case of an American merchant vessel searched by British cruisers being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for purposes thereof, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, whichever shall be most accessible, for adjudication, or shall be handed over to a United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture; and that in the corresponding case of a British merchant vessel searched by a United States cruiser being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for purposes thereof, she shall be sent for adjudication to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture. All negroes or others who may be on board either an American or a British vessel for the purpose of being consigned to slavery shall be handed over to the nearest British authority, her Britannic Majesty guaranteeing their liberty.

The President at Work on his Message.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President refused to see all visitors this morning, including several Senators. He is closeted with some of his confidential friends, and is said to be laying out material for his message.

The friends of

Congressman Jenckes,

of Rhode Island, are pressing him for Commissioner of Patents. He has been for a long time chairman of the Committee on Patents in the House. Senator Sprague arrived to-day for the purpose of opposing Mr. Jenckes. He called at the White House, but did not get an audience.

Bad for the Officeholders.

It is understood that the policy of the Administration is not to ask Congress to increase the pay of any officeholders. A movement is on foot in the Treasury Department and elsewhere to get the Secretaries to recommend in their annual reports an increase of salaries, but it is believed they will not do it.

Judge Dent,

the brother-in-law of the President, has prepared a card in which he states that he did not visit Long Branch last summer to see the President about the McGarrahan claim, that he had nothing to do with it, and that he never spoke to the President on the subject. He proposes to publish this in answer to the assertion that he is interested in the McGarrahan claim.

Robeson is not Ambitious.

The Secretary of the Navy desires it understood that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate from New Jersey. He is in favor of Senator Cattell, and if that gentleman is not a candidate Secretary Robeson says he is for Mr. Frelinghuysen. Robeson proposes to stay in the Cabinet as long as General Grant is President.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Stocks firm. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 6-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do., 107; do. 1865, new, 109¼; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109¾; 5-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 67¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 136¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 42¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cotton easier; sales 1500 bales uplands at 16¾c.; Orleans, 16¾c. Flour active, and advanced 5@10c.; sales 12,000 bbls. State at $4 90@6 10; Ohio at $5 70@8 30; Western at $4 90@6 50; Southern at $5 85@8 50. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 75,000 bushels new spring at $1 32@1 35; red Western at $1 37@1 40. Corn dull and lower; sales of 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 82@84c. Oats dull; sales of 23,000 bushels Ohio at 60@61c; Western at 59c. Beef dull. Pork heavy; mess, $24 00@24 75; prime, $20 50@21 50. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 89c.

FROM THE WEST.

A Reckless Prussian.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Franz Starostick, a crazy Prussian, thrust a butcher knife seven inches into his breast last evening, and now lies in a critical condition in the hospital.

Railroad Changes.

William R. Arthur, formerly General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, took charge of the North Missouri Railroad to-day as its General Superintendent, vice S. K. Knight, resigned. Addison Day, who has been connected with several railroads in New York, has taken charge of the Iron Mountain Railroad as General Superintendent.

A Heavy Robbery in Kansas.

Charles Underhill, of the firm of Appolant, Garrison & Co., of New York, was robbed at Leavenworth, Kansas, in Monday night of $300 in money, between $15,000 and $20,000 in notes and bonds, and a gold watch. A soldier at Fort Leavenworth is supposed to be the robber.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm and higher at 16@16¼c. Flour firm and active. Wheat firm; Maryland amber, $1 70@1 75; common to fair, $1 15@1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 38@1 38. Corn steady and firm; old white Southern, 75@81c., and new 75@76c; old yellow, 85c; new, 84c. Oats dull and lower at 45@46c. Mess Pork quiet at $26. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 24c. Lard quiet at 15½c. Whisky very dull at 88@88½c. for iron-bound.

THE BIBLE.

Its Circulation in the Prussian Army—320,000 Copies Distributed Since the Beginning of the War.

A German correspondent of the London *News* says:—

It is rather curious that one of the incidental effects of the war should be an immense increase in the diffusion of the Scriptures. The assemblage of large masses of men under circumstances peculiarly calculated to make them feel the uncertainty of life and to call out all the religious earnestness of their nature opened a vast field to the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the war of 1866, of which it was not slow to avail itself. In the present campaign it has again taken up the work with the additional advantage of increased experience. The society distributes not only whole Bibles, but also the Psalms and single Gospels separately, and in all the languages. It has adopted the principle that the healthy recipient should show some appreciation of what he receives, and be willing to make a small sacrifice to receive it. The New Testament and the Psalms, for instance, are sold to the unhurt soldiers for one silver groschen, or 1 1-5d. each, or at two silver groschen if bound together. On the other hand this appreciation is presumed on the part of the sick, the wounded, and the prisoners, and they accordingly receive the boon gratis. The number thus given on the part of the German agency alone has already amounted in round numbers to about 60,000. The whole number of volumes distributed by that agency since the beginning of the present war till a few days ago was 321,332. Of these about 100,000 were either given or sold by the society's own colporteurs; the remaining 220,660 were bought in large numbers by various societies for the relief of the wounded, and distributed by them in the hospitals and elsewhere. If classified according to languages, the numbers are as follows:—German, 265,756; French, 47,978; Polish, 4472; Lithuanian, 845; various languages, 2408; Arabic, 965; Hebrew, 221. The last two languages were those demanded by the captured Turcos, who were especially anxious for the New Testament, to them quite a new book, and who read it with great interest. The railways afforded great facilities for the distribution. Whenever a military train either left Berlin or passed through it, the colporteurs were always at the station, and in this manner sold no less than 8000 volumes in the first fortnight after the declaration of war. But they did not leave the soldier here. They followed him to the field and shared his hardships. In the commencement of the campaign the transport of these immense bales of Bibles in the neighborhood of the seat of war was accompanied with considerable difficulties, as the railway service and all other means of conveyance were required for military purposes. This induced Lieutenant Wolff, formerly an officer in the Prussian service, wounded in 1866, and now one of the society's most active agents, to purchase a cart and horse, which rendered him independent of railway and post. To keep the books dry the cart has a tent, which is inscribed with the name of the society in large letters, and bears the red cross of the Geneva Convention. The permission to use this emblem of a peaceful mission was granted by the German military authorities, who, indeed, on all occasions have shown every disposition to further the objects of the society.

THE WILD WHITE MAN OF KANSAS.

Marriage of Comanche Bill to his Indian Squaw in Civilized Fashion—Attempt of a Darkened Mind to Recover Enlightenment—A Life-long Indian Seeking his White Boyhood's Home.

From the Kansas City Bulletin.

The sequel to the "Comanche romance" transpired yesterday before Justice Ranson. The wild man, after finding out the exact amount of fees required by the Justice (by means of signs), left the court, appointing eight o'clock yesterday morning as the hour for the ceremony. Mounting a wild cream-colored mustang, he galloped out of the city to his camp in the woods on Turkey creek.

Early yesterday morning the strange couple prepared for the nuptials; mounted each upon a pony, they jogged leisurely to the appointed place, and marched sedately into Ranson's office at precisely 8 o'clock. "Ho-coulah, Melican man." "Good morning," returned the 'Squire. "Wah-shtay (yes), me Comanche Bill. Me Injun forty years; got so heap squaws (holding up five fingers); all Injun marry. Me want Melican marry. Nea Towechi"—Bloody Mary squaw. As the 'Squire was little versed in mongrel languages, the most of the above was Latin to him; but finding out what the couple wanted, Messrs. Tew and Havens were called in to officiate as groomsmen and bride's attendant and the ceremony proceeded, uniting Comanche Bill to his sixth living wife. Said the 'Squire, "Do you, Mary Blood, take this man," etc. "Mek-tahunta nean tepee, Bill, ecke wah stah," responded the copper-colored maid. "Do you, Comanche Bill, take," etc. "Yes; me heap Melican man now. Me got heap plenty squaw in Comanche range. Me take um squaw." Ranson then proceeded to inform the happy couple that a little formula must be now gone through. But this was as foreign to the Injuns as the Comanche language to the Squire. After some deaf and dumb pantomimes Bill finally understood, and as the jolly Justice shouted for the twentieth time, "Kiss your bride, kiss your squaw, Bill." Bill finally understood what was required, and handed in the salutes in a loud and lively manner. Now, from a dirty, greasy buckskin wallet, Bill pulls out a greenback and lays it upon the table, saying, "Me Pennsylvania; me pancose Jedpendence. forty years ago. Injun come and fetch bill. Me Injun forty years now, go Pennsylvania; got five Squaws in Comanche country; want Mary; no get um. Bill steal her; go now be Melican man." With a most hideous peal of war whoops this strange creature gave three or four leaps towards the door, followed by his squaw. Mounting their ponies, they disappeared. The man was undoubtedly abducted many years ago by the Indians, and has lived among them all his life. He now seeks his friends in Pennsylvania. He is about forty-five and the woman about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

INVITATION.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 16rp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

An Algerian Manifesto.

Quiet in Marseilles.

The Prussians in Dijon.

Affairs at Chartres and Dreux.

The Prussian Prisoners.

Who were Captured at Orleans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Forces in Algeria.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 15.—The late advices from Algeria announce that General Tallemand has taken command of the French military forces there. In his address on the occasion he said his mission was simply to insure peace and order in the colony. He had no intention whatever of meddling with the civil authorities. Republican principles alone could save France and ensure her future grandeur.

Marseilles Quiet.

The city of Marseilles is quiet. The influence of Gent is evident, and his authority is everywhere respected.

The Prussian Prisoners at Orleans.

TOURS, Nov. 16.—Advices from Orleans state that among the prisoners captured in the battle near there on the 9th were the nephew of the Prussian commander Von Der Tann and a general of the Prussians, who was Governor of Orleans during their late occupation of that city. The carriage horses of Von Der Tann himself were also captured.

French Occupation of Chartres.

The city of Chartres, capital of the Department of the Eure-et-Loire, has again been occupied by the French.

The Prussians and the French Peasantry.

The following despatches, which have been received by the Government here, have just been given to the public:—

DREUX, Nov. 15.—The Prussians now investing Paris are forcing the French peasantry into their service, and the latter are compelled to take their own horses and wagons to work on the Prussian defenses under the fire of the forts at

French Occupation of Dreux.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Dreux has been occupied by the French forces.

The Prussians in Dijon.

LYONS, Nov. 15.—Dijon has been reoccupied by the Prussians in heavy force.

Railway Stations Burned.

MONTARGIS, Nov. 15.—The Prussians have burned the railway stations and several other buildings at Nemours, in the Department of the Seine-et-Marne.

Evening Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 16—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¼; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, 86¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and His Message.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President to-day commenced the preparation of his annual message, and will devote the greater part of every day hereafter to that until its completion.

Frost in Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 16.—There was a heavy frost here last night, and a fine prospect for another to-night. There was ice an inch thick twenty miles from here.

Fire in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—The Pocasset Bleachery in Johnston, owned by James Welsh, was burned last night. Loss $12,000; insured.

The Specie Outflow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The China takes out $265,672 in specie to Europe to-morrow.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

By on the N. Y. Herald.

"As soon as it became evident from the tenor of the loan market to-day that the 'bull' cliques in gold had sold out, the feverish and unsettled tone of the market changed to decided weakness, and the price fell from 111½ to 110¾, the decline being assisted by the sudden buoyancy of affairs at the London Stock Exchange, where the sixty-twos rose to 88¾@88¾. At this point the course of the market again changed upon advices that Russia had suddenly placed a fleet of sixty war vessels in the Black Sea; that the French had won another victory, and that our bonds in London had fallen one-fourth to three-eighths per cent. Gold ran up to 111¾, at which figure there were a number of sales in the Gold Room just before the closing of that apartment this evening. These late transactions were done in a comparatively thin market, and were effected by the stock cliques for the purpose of favoring their speculative plans in the Stock Exchange.

"During the earlier hours of business the rates on call were four to five per cent. on Government collaterals and five to six per cent. on stocks. Towards three o'clock there was a better inquiry for money, and borrowers paid six per cent. without reluctance or hesitation. The increased demand is due to the swelling volume of business at the Gold and Stock Boards, the domestic exchanges still continuing strongly in favor of New York. The gold clearances to-day were nearly $120,000,000. Commercial paper was steady at 7@8 per cent. as the figures of actual business in prime double names.

"The foreign exchange market, despite an active demand against the favorite steamer of to-morrow, was barely steady, and the leading bankers showed a disposition to draw very freely. Rates, in consequence, close less firm to-night. The fact is taken as signifying that the bankers of London are preparing to make another transfer of their funds to this country, and hence the instructions to their agents in New York to supply the market with bills.

"The Government list was quiet and steady, so completely neutralizing upon each other were the opposing influences of the course of the sixty-twos in London and the course of gold here. Prices were entirely without change in most of the issues, while the greatest fluctuation was an eighth to a quarter per cent. in those that were at all sensitive."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W Jer 7s	b5. 95¾	65 sh Read.	85 wn. tr. 51
$1000 City 6s New.	102½	6	do. 51
$1400 do.	102¾	100	do. b3. 50 94
$5000 Am Gold	112¾	200	do. b50. 51
$10000 do.	112¾	100	do. .... c. 50¾
$800 Pa 6s 2 se.	105¾	100	do 2d. 50 91
$200 do.	105¾	400	do. .Nat. ls. 50 81
100 sh Germ'n P R.	29¾	200	do. .ls. 51 5. 50 81
200 sh Leh N.	b60. 32¾	100	do. .. b19. 50 81
200 do.	32¾	600	do. .ls. b5. 50 81
100 sh Niagara Oil.	1	100	do. b40. 50¾
100 sh Read R.	b26. 50 94	100	do. b30. 50¾
300 do.	ls b5. 50 94		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2d se.	105¾	100 sh Reading R.	50¾
$1000 Leh gold L.	89¾	100 do.	b60. 51
$500 do.	89¾	5 sh Cam & Am R.	116¾
$500 Pa 6s, 1 se.	104¾	100 sh O C & A R R	45¾
25 sh Lit Sch RR.	43¾	25 sh Buttonh'e Co	19¾
8 sh Penna R.	59¾	25 do.	20
100 do.	59¾		

—Some few weeks ago a young man from the interior of Kentucky died of the prevailing epidemic at New Orleans. His brother went on to convey the remains home for burial, was there taken sick with the same disease, and died also; and then the father of the two went to bring their bodies home, and he, too, was stricken with the fever and died.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Probable Loss of a Schooner and Her Entire Crew—Bitter Election Canvass.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—The schooner Ocean Traveller, owned in Lunenburg, N. S., under charter to the Dominion Government, left Halifax a month ago for Sable Island, where she landed her cargo and left to return, and has not since been heard from. There is little hope for her safety. She had seven men on board.

Lewis B. M. Dolby was released on Saturday by an order from Philadelphia, and left at once for that city to prosecute the parties who caused his arrest.

The local election contest in Halifax is becoming very bitter. Both parties appear sanguine of success.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 90 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29wsm 6m8p No. 921 SPRIN RDEN Street.

WHISKY.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.
Our New Table Wine,
THE
Yellow Seal Sherry,
PUT UP IN LARGE BOTTLES, $11 PER DOZEN.
This Wine is very pale and dry, and shipped to us on special order, by the largest house in Xeres, expressly for our RETAIL SALES. 11 11 fmw2m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AFD EYE-BET HOLE WORK,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

GLOVES, ETC.

LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.
EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Evening Silks,
New Dress Goods.
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
VELVETEENS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
All of which will be sold at the [9 5 mwsSm4p
Lowest Market Prices.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH,
ARE OFFERING EXPENSIVE GOODS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
1870.
INDIA SHAWLS,
INDIA SCARFS,
PIM'S POPLINS,
PIANO COVERS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
NOBILITY VELVETS,
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS,
GORGEOUS PLAIDS,
CLOTH-COLORED SERGE.
10,000 Yards Lyons Black,
Best Silks in Town.
9 19 mwsm

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received—
100 dozen Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25.
100 doz. Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in colored and black.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Spun Silk Gloves.
Gents' Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silk Gloves.
Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
A large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Underwear, very cheap.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31, 38, 45, 50c.
Lace Collars, 15, 20, 25, 31, 38, 40, 50, 62½, 75c. and $1.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fancy Ribbons for Bows.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons, 81, 90, 95c., $1 up to $1·50 per yard.
Colored Sash Ribbons.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Best quality Black Velvet Ribbons.
Slipper Patters, at 75c., $1 up to $3 per pair.
Black Velveteens. A good assortment, very cheap, at 62½, 75, 90c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1·50 up to $2·50 per yard.
Black Silk and Black Alpacas.
All-wool Poplins.
All-wool Flannels at 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c. up to $1 per yard.
Heavy all-wool Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy red and gray twilled Flannels.
Opera Flannels for Sacques.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
BLANKETS—A large assortment at the very lowest market prices.
PRICE & WOOD,
9 28w4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.
A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 8 smw1m No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

GIRARD
MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.
Organized for the Purpose of transacting a
WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
No. 34 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO.
President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late resident Partner of Taussig, Livingston & Co.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES M. PRESTON, of Preston & Irwin, Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturers, Manayunk.
JOSEPH D. McKEE, Penn Knitting Mills, city.
JOHN MAXSON, Jr., Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturer, Manayunk.
W. W. KURTZ, of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, Bankers, city.
THOS. BROWN, of Messrs. McFetrich & Brown,
JOHN G. HOWARD, 1 reas. J. A. RAYBOLD, Sec.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REASONABLE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
Consignors promptly advised of any changes in the Markets by mail or telegraph when requested. 10 21 smwrp